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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1420

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22 June 1983

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CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

DEMIRCHYAN ANNOUNCES PERSONNEL CHANGES AT PARTY PLENUM

GF030500 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 29 Apr 83 pp 1, 2, 3, 4

[Text of speech by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in Yerevan 27 April]

[Text] Comrades, the current plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee is reviewing one of the most important issues of party work: the issue of cadres. The discussion of the plenum's agenda is evidence of the great attention that the Central Committee, its Politburo, and Secretariat constantly display toward the cadre work.

A revision of the issue was discussed in the Central Committee's work plan and naturally was being constantly reviewed. During the preparation of the issue many members of the Central Committee and its Politburo visited Leninakan enterprises and organizations, met with workers, acquainted themselves with the activities of party organizations and workers' collectives and life in the city.

We heard the address of Comrade D. Aruthyunyan, first secretary of the Leninakan city party committee, on the activities of the city party organization and city committee regarding the election, distribution, and education of cadres. The address and explanation of positive developments in work in it and an analysis of mistakes as well as exchange of views allows the plenum participants to determine what has been done and objectively assess the activity of the party organization.

The Leninakan party organization, which has glorious revolutionary and working traditions, has a worthy position among the republic's party organizations. In order to implement the CPSU Central Committee Leninist policy, it has always been and is in the leading ranks of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's activities, and is carrying out its mission of political leadership and organization among the city workers with honor.

Now, when the Armenian Communist Party and all its organizations are making comprehensive efforts to mobilize the efforts of the republic's workers to successfully fulfill the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum

resolutions and socioeconomic development plan, the participation of the Leninakan party organization and city workers in party and national work is vital.

One of the effective ways to be successful in this work is for the city party committee to prepare, elect, distribute, and educate cadres to meet the demands of the party's cadres policy.

During recent years the Leninakan city party committee has made notable efforts to organize the ranks of the working class; staff various branches of production, science and culture with specialized cadres; and supply the soviet and economic bodies and enterprises and organizations with leading workers who are qualified, politically literate, and have the experience to work with people. The city party committee has strengthened the struggle against violations of state, labor and accomplishment discipline, socialist laws, and deviations from party ethics and moral norms.

The city committee and the basic party organizations pay great attention to the execution of party directives and individual decisions, the systemic review of observations and proposals, and the strict supervision of their implementation. All these help to strengthen discipline and increase the responsibility of the cadres.

Constant efforts are being made to improve the Marxist-Leninist structure of cadres and their ideological and moral education.

Leninakan citizens love their city and are proud of it and its progressive revolutionary, working and living traditions. Through diligent educational work, the party organization is converting all this into creative and active factors.

In general, the Leninakan party organization, taking into consideration cadre standards as a whole and with a feeling of high responsibility toward work conditions in the city is now aiming their efforts toward the solution of problems dealing with sociocultural construction, socialist development, and communist education.

This results in stable successes in socioeconomic development, promotes political and cultural public life in the city, and contributes to constant progress in all sectors.

Naturally, as in all great work, there are many shortcomings in cadre work by the city party committee. These were noted in the address and on many occasions. However, taken as whole one thing is clear: The Leninakan party organization, aside from various shortcomings, has accumulated enough work experience which deserves certain attention.

Comrades, the study of the issue, as was expected, turned into a principal, profitable, and active dialogue on cadre work in the republic's party organizations.

The comrades who addressed the plenum highly appreciated and approved the cadre work of the Central Committee, its Secretariat, and Politburo. They noted its productivity and correspondence with the demands of the party's policy on cadres. At the same time many wishes were expressed and proposals were made in order to further improve the activity of the republican party organization in this most important sector.

The intense study of the issue affirms its importance and there is no doubt that the results of the work of the current Central Committee plenum and its decisions will have serious significance for the entire future activity of the republic's party organization.

Regarding the recommendation of the Central Committee Politburo, allows us to discuss a number of cadre work efforts and talk about our problems in light of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutions, and the recommendations detailed in the speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Central Committee plenum held on the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

V. I. Lenin believed that the right election of cadres and the completion of work are the basis for the existence of party leadership. The principles of election, distribution, and education of public cadres have been clearly stated in the works of Vladimir Ilich.

The CPSU Central Committee is realizing the party's cadres policy with high political acumen. There is a great practical school of cadre work for all party brigades.

The republican party organization in its cadre work is led by the constructive principles of the party's cadres policy and by the demands of its congresses and the CPSU Central Committee and its plenum resolutions.

Thus, on that basis and in order to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution the January 1975 Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum and 26th and 27th CPSU Congresses made decisions on the improvement of the work of election, distribution, and education of cadres.

A course was established to constantly implement the party's cadres policy demands; to increase the confidence and responsibility toward cadres; to maintain their stability and increase the responsibility, creativity, and discipline of the workers which overrules all kinds of subjectivist aspects in the work of electing and distributing the cadres.

By realizing the established means, eliminating all those factors and reasons which caused undesirable events in the work of the cadres in the past, and displaying a strictly balanced attitude toward the assessment of the activities of the cadres, the Central Committee succeeded in notably improving cadre work and in raising its standards to the party's current demands.

The soviet, trade unions, Komsomol, economic, and scientific cadres' structure in the composition of the party bodies as well as the structure of their party workers and a number of work programs experienced serious changes regarding quality improvement. The Central Committee made constant efforts to staff all the production and management branches with appropriate numbers of workers, experts, scientific, and leading cadres.

The party organizations utilized the entire armory of means for cadre work. New approaches for resolving problems were cultivated and work stereotypes were overcome.

The Central Committee aimed the efforts of all cadres toward the development of the economy, science, culture and the resolution of problems regarding the improvement of the people's well-being. Without radical improvement in cadre work, we would not have been able to achieve stable and dynamic growth in the economy, achieve successes in cultural construction, establish a creative atmosphere everywhere, and wage a successful and decisive struggle against the violations of socialist law and rights.

Following the January Plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and during the 10th Five-Year Plan period and the past 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, many complicated problems arise which have important significance for the future development of the republic. The socioeconomic development targets of the five-year plan period and the annual plans have been successfully achieved.

Constant efforts were made and are still being made to eliminate the shortcomings in the development of the national economy, to correct mistakes, improve the structure of industry and the distribution of the republic's production.

The wrong idea created regarding the proper perspective of the republic's agricultural development has been overcome. The only "right" path was regarded to be development of industry. The urbanization policy implemented in this regard certainly affected agriculture and increased the migration of the population from the mountain areas. A struggle was waged to stop this harmful idea and also a policy for rapid agricultural development was implemented. At the same time, optimal development of industry was secured.

Currently large-scale work is being done to create modern production and social construction in the village. On the basis of a deep analysis of agriculture, the Central Committee has promulgated and is completing a plan to increase

water supplies in the republic, expand irrigation networks, and speed up the construction of modern water systems. The construction of 16 large water reservoirs is being completed. Agricultural production is constantly being expanded and becoming more industrialized.

The attitude toward nature and environment has radically changed. A new approach, psychology, and attitude has been established. Environmental protection has become the most important state problem. There was no other way because due to previous mistakes basically in industrial development and at times due to thoughtless decisions, the "body" of the republic was being scarred and the environment was further being polluted.

The implementation of the adopted course has enabled the solution of problems which have constantly concerned us and have basic important significance for the republic's ecology. The problem of protecting Lake Sevan's natural resources is being comprehensively solved. Today, we can say with satisfaction that the standard of the lake is gradually improving. The construction of Razdan Mineral and Chemical Combine was stopped, particularly the production of extremely harmful (Arznahogh). The production of carbide in the "Nayirid" Chemical Production Association has been halted. The reduction in the use of chemicals at the Alaverdi Metallurgical Combine has enabled plant life in the Sanahin-Gaghabad mountain range to be revived and Deped is being cleaned. Vogchi Lake has been cleaned and so forth.

The issue of relocating the Razdhan Cement Factory has been resolved and will be completed after the construction of new facilities at Arabat Cement and Tiles Combine. Thus, in a few years the marvelous valley of Marmarik will be completely clean.

Practical steps are being taken to stop the electolite production in Kanaker Aluminium Factory, which will be fully closed in 1984. Great works are being achieved in order to purify the atmosphere of Kirovakan and other republic rayons and cities.

Also the attitude toward the further development of our capital Yerevan has radically changed. In order to make Yerevan a more appropriate place for living, working, and resting, the construction of subways, pedestrian, and transport roads are being fulfilled; large-scale changes are being carried out and social and cultural projects are being completed.

And how is Leninakan developing and flourishing? How are the socioeconomic issues being resolved there? And the issues of uniting the ancient Kyumri and the progressive traditions of the new socialist city? And how are Kirovakan, Kafan, and other cities and rayons being modernized?

The denominators of the issues that have been resolved and are being resolved and have been realized and still being realized, show how complicated and difficult the daily lives of our cadres and workers have been.

If we want to make an assessment of the work of the cadres at all levels we will see that it has been expressed by the great events in our people's and republic's lives such as the presentation of the third Order of Lenin to Soviet Armenia; the Order of Lenin to Yerevan; the seventh victory of the republic in the all-union socialist emulation; and the achievement of the Order of Red Banner from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and the Central Committees of Komsomol and AUCCTU; the numerous greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the republic's agricultural, construction, and other organizations' workers on the occasion of selling agricultural provisions to the state and the successful fulfillment of the commissioning plans of important national economic projects.

We can say that all our achievements were the result of the united efforts of our cadres, the republic's heroic working class, glorious workers of the collective farms, and the devoted work and creativity of public intellectuals.

All these are the results of the diligent organizations and political work of the party committees and organizations, people's deputies councils, ministries and administrations, the trade unions, Komsomol, and other public organizations.

Our cadres at all levels will shoulder great responsibilities in the future: to strengthen the achieved results; solve new complicated problems of socioeconomic development; realize the economic strategy of the party and the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress; secure the full execution of the economic and political goals of the third year of the current 5-year plan by overcoming difficulties caused by unexpected crises, and create all the necessary and effective conditions to fully and successfully realize the 11th Five-Year Plan.

There is no doubt that all these will be carried out with honor by our cadres.

Comrades, the significance and context of the cadres policy issue have always been determined by the problems of time; the scientifically-based plan for further development of our public; and the creative plans and targets of the party.

The Communists and all the workers of Soviet Armenia approved with great satisfaction and defended the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions and the means and recommendations mentioned in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the CPSU Central Committee decision on the "80th Anniversary of the Second Conference of RSFSR" it is pointed out that the party's attention is concentrated on raising the productivity of public production, and the realization of this goal. Special attention is being paid to the escalation of scientific and technical progress, reduction of labor, saving and rational usage of all kinds of resources, and an increase of allocations for capital investments.

Our party concentrates attention of the establishment of the creative Leninist method everywhere, which secures a scientific approach toward all public processes and is a highly operative, concrete, and demanding behavior while opposing pretentiousness, bureaucracy, and posturing.

It is necessary to strengthen responsibility everywhere for the defense of state interests; improve social and communal services to the workers; create such economic and organizational conditions that will activate qualified and productive work and socialist initiatives; and wage an effective struggle against all types of violations of party, state, and labor discipline.

The attention of the republican party organization is concentrated on the solution of these problems. Consequently, cadre work is to be directed toward that end. This is why we find it necessary at the plenum to talk more comprehensively about the preparation of cadres and cadre work. The fulfillment of development plans for all kinds of work and the realization of each enterprise depends on the cadres, laborers, specialists, employees, and scientific, creative, administrative and party workers. The basic development area for the cadres is the labor collective where they are trained, raised and are educated. That is why the cadre work of party organizations and committees should be concentrated at this level.

We are truly proud of our glorious working class who through their heroic work have written bright pages in the history of Soviet Armenia. Greatly devoted to the ideals of communism and in all the areas of the construction of new life by the party leadership, they have become the republic's main creative power. The material wealth created by their zeal, mind, and talent is the basis for the further development and progress in Soviet Armenia.

The party organization has taken care so that the republic's working class grows in quantity as well as in quality.

Compared to 1970 the number of workers in all the national economic branches of the republic has currently increased by more than 1.5 times and now totals approximately 900,000. Their standard of specialization has been raised.

Naturally the rapid development of scientific and technical progress makes serious changes in the context of work. New specializations are appearing and mastering them demands high public education standards, increased scientific and technical knowledge and special preparation.

If we want to successfully develop the economy, modern production, successfully solve the problems of productivity and raise labor output, then we are obliged to primarily raise the specialization, cultural and technical standards of the workers' cadres, constantly improve and promote their qualifications, and pay very serious attention to the young working class and their education and instruction. This must be the primary task of the party organizations and committees.

The role of the vocational and technical education system is great here. Every year thousands of boys and girls who have received specialized training and secondary education at the vocational and technical education centers join the other branches of the national economy.

However, in addition we must say that in the system of state committees of vocational and technical education (Comrade S. Mikayelyan) the issues dealing with providing the national economy branches with necessary specialized working cadres and raise the standards of their qualifications are being solved slowly. The educational work also needs serious improvement.

What is the status of this work in Leninakan? In the city where there are 13 vocational and technical education institutes with 4,000 students--although it seems strange--there is a great shortage of working cadres of various specializations.

The reason for this is the disorganized planning and administration of cadre preparation. The vocational and technical education institutes are preparing cadres of various specializations which are no longer needed. For example, 350 women's hairdressers have been trained and 56 are still learning; 1,975 ladies and gentlemen's clothing models have been trained and 241 are still learning; correspondingly car repair workers 301 and 243, 1,875 electric and radio apparatus repair specialists have been trained and 241 are still learning.

A notable number of hairdressers, models, car repair workers, and radio specialists who have been trained by the government are either engaged in special practices or do not work in the above mentioned specialities.

And this, comrades, is at a time when the city's textile and construction industry desperately needs qualified workers. Moreover, only 45 percent of the workers in the basic textile specialities are working with the local cadres.

There are also serious mistakes in the work of the vocational and technical education institutes in Yerevan, Kirovakan and other cities, particularly in the education field.

The rural party raykoms and basic party organizations must primarily engage in the preparation of working cadres in mass specializations.

We cannot fulfill the plans projected by the food program if we do not have the demanded quantity of irrigation workers, operators, milkers and workers of other agricultural specialities.

Serious attention is needed for the preparation of cadres for the republic's public transport where many difficulties are caused by a lack of such cadres as well as low training standard and educational shortcomings.

It is also necessary to constantly improve the work of choosing a specialization in the public schools.

As it is known, the real qualified cadre is born and formed in production at work among experienced experts. This must always be remembered by the enterprises and farms and they must surround the young workers with attention and care and encourage their specialization growth and education. In a number of locations a careless attitude is being displayed in this regard. Productive means are not being adopted to strengthen the new groups of working cadres, introduce them to production collectives and constantly promote their qualifications.

The city and rayon party committees, basic party organizations, ministries, administrations and directors of enterprises and organizations must further effectively resolve those issues which are vitally important for our national economy, pay great attention for the education of cadres in mass specializations and the further development of progressive methods of preparation and education. They must further expand the prominent experiment of creating systems for the promotion and progress of specialization qualification among cadres, constantly improve the organization of the workers and offer bonuses in the form of better living and leisure conditions.

It is difficult to assess the significance of the brigade work organization and the work of expert instructors in the formation and instruction of worker cadres. Thus, their widespread introduction is a very important problem.

It is necessary to constantly elevate and mobilize the work, public and political activity of the worker cadres.

Due to the initiatives of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee there are many active representatives of working class and collective farm workers in the republic's party and soviet bodies. S. Petrosyan, the controller of the Apparatus Department in Nayirid Chemical Production Association is a member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; S. Tonoyan, a worker at a car production factory, is the chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet; while the Deputy Chairman M. Maslov is an irrigation worker in Krasnoselsk Rayon; construction worker G. Markaryan is a member of the Armenian SSR Trade Unions Council Presidium; Comrade S. Sarkisyan, a worker at the lamp factory, is a member of the Yerevan city party committee; M. Botvinikova, a worker at the electric apparatus factory, is a member of the Yerevan city Soviet Executive Committee; M. Torosyan, a brigade leader at a agricultural equipment factory is a member of the Leninakan city party committee.

The pioneers of production, our laborers and collective farm workers, are represented on all the city and rayon committees and the executive committees of the rayon people's deputies councils.

We must seek to improve our work with specialists, and engineering and technical cadres in the same manner.

Today we have over 165,000 specialists with higher education and 132,000 with secondary specialised education working in the national economy. That huge potential of cadres is the greatest achievement of the republic. That is the basis of our national economy and progressive intellectual power. Further progress in the economy and means to promote the people's well being greatly depend on how correctly and productively these potentials are used, particularly in the field of material production.

The demands presented to these cadres are very well known now. It is necessary to stress here that we expect a greater creative compensation from them. The party organizations are obliged to make efforts to develop their initiatives and increase their activities toward the solution of technical, organization and economic problems. The basic aim of each production and working collective should be the production of qualified and high technical standard products with the least material, working and financial outlay. This is the path of all branches of the republic's production.

The work of the cadres should contribute to the realization of that supreme aim through the correct and rational distribution of engineering and technical workers and specialists.

The party organizations and directors of the enterprises should concentrate their attention on staffing the production services with specialized cadres, direct their creative and organizational capabilities and create optimal conditions for their growth.

However, unfortunately, many of our enterprises and organizations of various national economic branches rarely think about this now. The orientation of engineering and technical workers and the training of young specialists, which is necessary so that they obtain practical and organizational experiences, are being carried out in a formal way. And the party committees are accepting this fact.

Here is an example from Leninakan. During recent years the clothing factory of Leninakan was always the primary lagging enterprise. Its products are not demanded by the consumers and the number of complaints against it continued to increase. The reasons for this are many but the primary one is the insufficient work of the administration and party organization of the association toward the preparation, distribution and instruction of specialized cadres and their rational usage.

Out of the 157 engineering and technical workers of the association, only 70 are experts in clothing production. Despite those circumstances, nobody has been sent to the country's corresponding education centers for the past 5 years. During the same period a meeting of engineering and technical workers has been held only once in October 1982 and that the instruction of the city party committee. The legislators in the most important work location such as the clothes designing section are people who have no specialized education and know nothing about the work.

In order to give the full picture we must say that there is evidence of nonproductive use of people with higher education. For example, the storage superintendent of readymade clothes is an economist of higher education and the superintendent of the textiles is a construction engineer.

It is time for the Leninakan city party committee to remind the leaders of the association that the staffing of production areas with higher education specialists does not begin from the storeroom or store superintendent but from those services which decide the association's well being. The city committee itself must make corresponding checkups.

We must take special care to improve the work of cadres in agricultural production. Our aim here should be the active contribution to the realization of the party's agrarian policy and Food Program.

Over 700 agricultural specialists have been appointed as leaders of average circle during the past 3 years.

However, currently the supply of necessary specialist cadres for agricultural production is being resolved slowly. Only 60 percent of the farm leaders and 61 percent of agricultural production brigade leaders have higher and secondary specialized education.

Can it be regarded as normal, that in a time when agriculture is becoming more industrialized, over half of the main engineering bodies of our collective and state farms do not have any specialized education? The situation is no better among the leaders of other agricultural production services.

During the past 10 years only 9,700 experts have graduated from the higher education schools. That means approximately 10 people can be allocated for each farm. There is lack of specialists in higher education in the villages. It cannot be any other way because approximately 40 percent of them do not work in their own specialty.

All this should seriously concern the Agriculture Ministry, State Planning Committee and other corresponding administrations of the republic leaders and party organizations as well as the rural party committees. It is necessary for the republic's government to constantly engage in this important work.

During his speech at the recent conference of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov pointed out that under the current circumstances the work carried out with the leading cadres of the collective and state farms has particular significance. We cannot accept the fact that in many sectors great shifts of cadres are being allowed. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government have adopted decisions on promoting the role and responsibility of the leading cadres in the villages. The execution of that decision should be constantly supervised by the party organizations.

Comrades, the educational institutes and secondary specialized education establishments are the basic units for the preparation of expert cadres for the national economy. They are basically fulfilling the proposed tasks and preparing experts of necessary quality and quantity.

However, there are serious mistakes in the preparation of specialists particularly in the field of their specialization. For example in 1982 out of 303 graduates of M. Nalbandyan Pedagogical Institute in Leninakan only 128 have received appointments; that is 42.4 percent. Only 96 people have arrived at the appointment locations and this has occurred at a time when there is great need of cadres in the rural areas of the republic, particularly in the mountainous regions.

Nearly 3.2 percent of the graduates of the republic's institutes of higher and secondary specialized education and 3.4 percent of the graduates of secondary specialized education establishments for unrespectable reasons have not presented themselves to their appointment locations. It is necessary here to criticize the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education, institutes, secondary specialized education establishments' leaders and party and Komsomol organizations for the low level of educational work. We must also criticize those leaders who are not creating the necessary conditions in locations for the strengthening and growth of young specialists.

The present shortcomings in this important work reveal the negligence of the State Planning Committee and corresponding ministries and administrations officials toward discipline. They have not fulfilled the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee decision regarding this issue.

Moreover, the complete means for the preparation of cadres are not being fully used. You know that every year the republic allocates certain locations for the preparation of specialists in the country's various institutes. Until last year, due to the bad organization of admissions, the plan was not being fulfilled systematically. And now, we still find that work does not meet the set standard. The existing attitude toward the organization of the education of boys and girls out of the republic is similarly the result of the non-governmental approach.

The Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Ministry of the republic must radically change its attitude toward this important work, greatly increase the outside enrollment locations and secure the qualified election of students to send to the leading institutes of the country for education. It is also necessary for our party and Komsomol organizations to carry out further organizational work among the youth.

It is necessary to outline the following regarding the preparation of specialists. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Government have cultivated and are realizing a program for the foremost socioeconomic development of the republic's mountainous and high plains areas. The role of the local party and soviet bodies is great. However, all must know one thing, that without corresponding cadres, we can achieve nothing. Thus, it is necessary to speed up the preparation of specialized cadres.

This goes for the cadres in all fields. We regard the most important problem to be the increase of skill levels in these fields. By the decision of the Central Committee the government allocates training locations outside Armenia for the institutes every year. It is the task of the local bodies to fully use them, send worthwhile boys and girls for education, and provide them with the necessary scholarships and other support during their education. Moreover, it is an obligatory condition that they must return to the village or rayon from which they have been sent to receive education.

Comrades, we have talked many times about the realization of the party's and CPSU Central Committee's recommendations regarding the creation of reserves and introduction of men and women into administrative work. We can say, that during the recent years, the party organizations have made many efforts in this regard.

For a real leading worker to become the leader of work and masses it is necessary to pass through a certain university and school of life and to become acquainted with the active and diligent work of creating material, scientific, cultural, and spiritual values. Thus, during the practical activity and the struggle to achieve the party's plans our cadres on the basis of specialised knowledge are gradually achieving the expertise of leading workers, increasing their experiences, obtaining ideological and political structures and are being shaped as leaders.

The mid-level leadership sector in the national economy is a great school for the formation and development of cadres and the initial step toward mastering the art of leadership.

If we want to create a hopeful reserve of cadres we must further study the workers of that sector and their practical and political characteristics in order to assemble our structure of leading cadres from among their ranks.

However, the party committees are not paying appropriate attention to the middle sector, where our future cadres are formed.

Are they giving equal attention to the selection and establishment of the workers both the top and middle sectors? Certainly not. Are all the party committees, ministries, administrations and their officials and party organizations getting well acquainted with the cadres of middle sector? Are they acquainting these cadres with active public work and following up their formation, growth and political development? Unfortunately, not all.

The plenum of the Central Committee demands that the party, soviet and economic bodies radically improve the work carried out with regard to the cadres of the middle sector. It is necessary to carry out that work in a way that the preparation of the future cadres and the creation of their reserves starts with the middle sector. Each leading worker should pass through the school of concrete and practical work.

Comrades, we find it necessary to also talk about certain problems which have come to a head and need solutions regarding the preparation of the scientific cadres.

The influence of science and scientific and technical progress is constantly increasing on all sides of life activity. Science has become a huge production factor and without it, progress and speedy economic development is impossible.

Soviet Armenia has a huge scientific and technical potential and qualified cadres of scientists and scientific workers, and we are truly proud of this. Their contribution to the economic and cultural construction and their role in the republic's achievements are great.

The most important of today's problems is the improvement of the preparation, utilization and education of the scientific cadres.

No human life activity depends on the individual as much as science does. The standard of the intellectual capabilities of the cadres, their deep knowledge, specialized preparation, methodical arming, and talent is the standard of science itself. The main source of scientists is the research students. How is the condition of work here?

During the past few years the plans for admissions of research students have not been implemented. The worst example of this is in the field of purposeful research. For example, in 1982 the republic's Academy of Sciences accepted a total of 21 people against the 40 allocated places. The low number of students graduating with accepted theses is proof of the lack of productivity of the research student system and the inappropriate standard of scientific guidance for the research students. In the past 8 years, out of the 800 research student graduates of the republic's institutes only 38 have completed their theses on schedule. In 1982 none of the research student graduates completed his theses on schedule. Only 40 percent of the total scientific leaders are candidates of science.

The future successful work of the scientific cadres depends on their preparation. Thus, along with elevating the productivity of the research students work, it is also necessary to take care that they pass more young researchers to the foremost scientific establishments and scientists schools both in and out of the republic.

The work of preparing scientists with the highest qualifications is also an issue of concern.

The basic problem is the inconstant and insufficient work of preparing the scientific cadres, particularly the young ones. It is worth mentioning here that the issue of improving the young scientific cadres and the work carried out with regard to them was effectively laid out by the 26th and 27th Congress of the Armenian Communist Party.

This situation must seriously worry the leadership of the Academy of Sciences (Comrade V. Ambartsumyan), the higher and secondary specialized Education Ministry (Comrade L. Garibdzhanyan), the institutes, the party organizations, and leaders of scientific research and other establishments who are obliged to critically review their work and actively and unitedly initiate a solution to the problem of further expanding the republic's

scientific potential and view it as the most important governmental issue. The party committees must increase the demand on them and constantly concentrate on that important work.

The republic's State Planning Committee (Comrade G. Sagoyan) is obliged to most seriously improve the planning for the preparation of scientific cadres.

The party raykoms and city committees must further premeditatively implement the work of preparing, electing and educating the science organizers.

The development of the leading scientific cadres and science organizers is one of the most important issues of the day.

The leaders of the Academy of Sciences and establishments, scientific research institutes, construction bureaus and other scientific, research and planning organizations must assist and create necessary conditions to improve the task of educating scientific cadres and elevate the productivity of the networks of their preparation. The preparation of cadres should be carried out in a way that they master every new thing that enhances our lives. Their training should be geared towards increasing their scientific knowledge and improving the quality and productivity of all work.

Comrades, the republic's party organization pays great attention on the constant improvement of the activities of the cadres of the propaganda sector and the quality of their work.

By realizing the work of preparing, selecting, distributing and educating cadres of this sector, the party committees and organizations must constantly take into consideration that they directly or indirectly participate in educating others.

The main task is to prepare propaganda cadres so that they have mastered the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and are convinced of its truth, that they are dialectical thinkers, that they are methodical in their dealing with the public, and that they adapt quickly to political and economic changes by understanding these changes and maintaining the approach of looking ahead.

The party demands improvement in the work of selecting leading workers of the propaganda front. Our party committees still have many shortcomings in this work. There is evidence that the leadership of propaganda establishments are trusting workers who have little knowledge, who are unprincipled, and who have no clear stances.

The party committees must make efforts so that the propaganda cadres constantly elevate their qualifications and expertise, are able to propagandize in a talented and inspired way, promote the Marxism-Leninism ideology--the great ideological belief of the working class, the philosophy of socialist optimism, and the guide to the present and the future--among the masses.

Today at the plenum we talked comprehensively about the education of cadres and the creation of supreme moral characteristics and the feeling of obligation and devotion toward their work. Basically, this is also the primary task of literature and art. Moreover, the culture of fine arts is one of the strongest means to develop these characteristics in our people, workers, and cadres.

The most important task of the party committees, creative associations, Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Cinematography, and their party organizations, is to constantly take care of the professional growth and education of the fine arts intellectuals and young people. We must also use the training capabilities of the talented youths of the cultural centers of Moscow, Leningrad, and other parts of the country. We must remember how many of our prominent artists achieved great gains from their training with the country's greatest artists.

Comrades, we are making many efforts to improve the work of the service sector to the population, to further meet their demands for consumer goods, and to expand services.

Along with this there are basic mistakes in this field which mainly are linked with the selection, distribution, and education of cadres.

The main shortcoming is that often people who are not well-informed and lack initiative are being appointed to leading positions. There is evidence that discredited individuals are being transferred from one leading position to another. The protective and conciliatory attitude has not been eliminated in those who exploit their positions such as chiefs of trade administrations, and directors of shops, trade centers, enterprises, and organizations of the system.

Instances of violating the laws of soviet trade, retail pricing and purchasing, the delay in carrying out orders, and rude and disrespectful behavior toward purchasers, agents, visitors and travelers, need to be uprooted. All these are primarily the result of the low standard of the education work of the party organizations, the liberalism of the corresponding ministries and administrations, and the loose supervision of the party committees.

Efforts to employ women and specialists in leading jobs where their number is clearly low compared to the number of total workers have been unsuccessful. It is necessary to close that gap.

Comrades S. Safaryan, minister of trade, E. Sarkisyan, chairman of the board of union of consumer societies; S. Tumanyan, minister of consumer services; K. Drampyan, minister of motor transport; their deputies and colleagues; and officials of other ministries and administrations which are directly linked with the service sector are obliged to--in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee 1982 November Plenum resolutions--work more actively and productively, improve the condition of work in that important sector, eliminate the above-mentioned shortcomings, particularly in the work of protecting socialist ownership, and strengthen the struggle against negative events in the service sector.

The city party committees and raykoms must strengthen organizational work in the service system to the population and increase the number of devoted, knowledgeable, and find leading cadres in their enterprises and organizations. Besides improving the work carried out on the cadres in that sector, it is necessary to educate them to have a responsible attitude toward state plans and their official tasks, adopt a corrective attitude toward shortcomings, maintain strict discipline, respect socialist ownership, and maintain a high standard of services.

Comrades, the work of selecting and educating the law enforcement bodies has unique significance. The main task of the party organizations of those bodies has been and still is that all workers without exception should carry out the Leninist commandment: "struggle in a cultural way in the name of law."

The cadres working in the law enforcement bodies have their own characteristics. If the cadres are selected correctly and their political and moral characteristics correspond to their mission, then they will always carry out their official tasks and obligations conscientiously and with honor. However, if they lack these characteristics and are totally suitable to their positions then this will directly reflect on their work and behavior.

The republic's supreme court is not fully using its supervisory capacity to elevate the standard of trials in the popular courts, does not adequately guide judiciary practices, and does not actively participate in eliminating instances of the law being incorrectly implemented.

Besides the brave and kind workers of our militia, who are ready to endanger their lives to save the people and to maintain the comfort and defend the citizens, there are unstable individuals who are tarnishing the good name of the Soviet militia.

The comrades of the Ministry of Interior Affairs must make serious follow-ups and establish immediate means to improve the overall activities of the ministry and remove as soon as possible those workers in the interior affairs bodies who are not worthy of being members of the Soviet militia. Our people love and trust their militia and this doubles the responsibility of every militia worker.

The leaders of the republic's law enforcement bodies, Comrades S. Osypyan, Y. Patalov, A. Gevorkyan, G. Kocharyan, must fully improve the work of selecting, distributing, and educating cadres, directly supervise their activities, issue clear-cut orders on the execution of tasks, and increase their demands on them.

The party committee, in light of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions, are obliged to make great demands on the law enforcement bodies to strengthen the struggle against plundering, bribery, and other criminal activities. Each offense should be investigated properly and the guilty parties should bear their punishment.

It is necessary to promote the role and responsibilities of the law enforcement bodies to educate cadres to promote a sense of responsibility in defending government's interests and citizen's rights.

Political and educational work should be organized in a way that each worker of those bodies should be a kind, fair, civilized, cultured, principled, active and constant combatant, who struggles for socialist lawfulness and the regime.

Comrades, the task of the republic's party organization and each of its party committees and organizations must further improve the work on cadres, its structure and targets, and make greater efforts so that the work methods further correspond to the problems of the time and the issues regarding the improvement of the republic's public, political, socioeconomic and cultural development, and party leadership.

The party committees must constantly take into consideration the fact that the quality and productivity of work--as in the collectives, rayons, and cities, and throughout the whole republic--depend on the professional readiness and knowledge of the leading cadres, the standard of their education and culture, their mastering of modern work methods, understanding the basics of economic problems and cultural construction, analyzing materials, organizing work on a scientific basis, finding productive ways to solve problems as they arise, and their ability to establish correct relations with the people.

The characteristics of the leading workers should be a high ideology, political maturity, devotion to Marxist-Leninist ideology, internationalism, party loyalty, morals, the ability to deeply and fully understand party policy and practically implement it in his work location, response to deviations of soviet laws, and promote unity among the collectives by creating a moral, practical and healthy atmosphere in them.

Only such cadres are able to successfully solve the problems facing us today. Their individual characteristics and style of activity are means which materialize in the high and concrete results of production and education.

Because the party is the center of organizing the cadres' work, we must encourage the constant growth of their leaders and responsible workers.

The majority of our party committees and leaders of Soviet bodies must constantly improve their work and endeavor to meet the standards to solve problems and meet modern demands. Naturally, this also positively affects the work of the party committee and soviet body.

Unfortunately, there are also party and Soviet workers who are not systematically enhancing their knowledge or improving their work style and method, or caring about their growth. Moreover, they are complacent in their position. They are forgetting that success cannot be achieved without deep

knowledge of work and creative and active activity. They are forgetting that any authority or official right achieved previously does not bring success if the leader, particularly the party and soviet leader, lags behind and his standard does not meet today's requirements.

The successful solution of new, complicated and large-scale problems, the effort desire and zest to achieve final high results must be doubled with the high professional expertise of every worker of the party and soviet bodies with full preparedness, high qualification, proficiency and operativeness. We can never forget that Leninist recommendation which says that the quality of leadership is not decided by "the power of government but by the power of authority--the power of zest, greater experience and talent."

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee 27th Congress talked about the workers lagging in their growth. At the congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums, a number of those workers were criticized for their ancient and incorrect work method, their lack of initiative, and the low work results.

The Central Committee carefully followed up how those comrades were being reformed after the criticism and they were getting the necessary help. It must be said that many of them came to the right conclusion and improved their work and their activities.

However, a number of them did not succeed. It was necessary to relieve such comrades of their posts and transfer them to positions corresponding to their capabilities.

A number of those are former first secretaries of party raykoms: Comrades A. Arutyunyan "Goris"; T. Melkonyan "Aragats"; V. Sagumyan "Shamshadin"; B. Andreasyan "Abaran."

A number of soviet workers have been relieved of their posts including: S. Oganchanyan, chairman of Kafan Rayon Soviet Executive Committee; N. Chepel, chairman of Dilizhan City Soviet Executive Committee; and others.

The plenum of the Central Committee urges the workers of the republic's party and soviet bodies to systematically complete their knowledge and to concentrate on the great necessity of mastering the new and foremost experiences of party and soviet work in our country. This will help them to constantly progress and reach the standard of the party's current requirements.

The Central Committee behaves strictly toward those party and soviet workers who allow various types of mistakes and violations of norms and ethics of party life and state discipline.

The Central Committee finds that all the workers of the party, soviet and state bodies should serve as examples in work, life and behavior, and be models of discipline and organization.

Comrades, in the work of implementing the party's policy, our successes depend on the way that the party bodies are working with the cadres working in economy, science and other culture branches.

Today, at the plenum of the Central Committee, we can truly say that there are such cadres working in the main part of the economic and cultural construction sectors that are able to solve the most complicated problems.

As was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee 1982 November Plenum, besides the undisputable successes in that work, the transfer of national economy on intensification basis is slow. The problem of that process as well as the escalation of scientific and technical progress and saving of all types of resources is a very important issue for us.

It is also a vital and important necessity to overcome the power of inertia and adherence to old methods and ways of work.

The regardful attitude toward public ownership and its energetic multiplication must be the basis of the activities of the economic cadres. "The entire public is obliged to compensate for the violation of those norms," pointed out Comrade Yu. V. Andropov in his article entitled "The Doctrine of Karl Marx and a Number of Socialist Construction Issues in the USSR," "and the later have the right to strictly demand account from those who due to slowness and inability or exploitation purposes are wasting their wealth."

These recommendations made by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the plenum of the committee should be the directives of the party organization in the work carried out with the cadres.

During the election of the cadres for national economy the party committees must take into consideration their practical and political characteristics, and remember that "Qualifying an economist" does not only include technical and economical knowledge, but must also be regarded in a larger sense. It is necessary to be led here by the principles of unification of economic and educational work.

Unfortunately, we still have many leaders who are not rising to the standard of comprehensive comprehension of the separate functions and tasks and are underfulfilling the party's recommendations.

That occurs because sometimes individuals who are not politically ready, unknowledgeable and lack the necessary administrative organizational and leadership characteristic for a working collective are being appointed in various production and governing locations. A responsible attitude is not always displayed toward the election of the cadres and sometimes hasty and undemanding behavior is being allowed in this work. How else can the following events be described?

In November 1981 at the proposal of the Kirovakan City Party Committee, Comrade D. Gugasyan was appointed as general director of Kamo tricot production association. Following that, the association failed to fulfill the 1982 plan for the production of commodities output, the volume of sales decreased, the quality of the output was reduced due to which 750,000 rubles worth of products have been sent back to the enterprise. Due to this situation, the city party committee was obliged to correct the allowed mistake 16 months after the appointment.

The Kransnoslesk Party Raykom (First Secretary Comrade S. Nazinyan) in February 1982 appointed G. Musayelyan as director of Arzvashen Sovkhoz.

It was soon clear that the party raykom had insufficiently studied Comrade Musayelyan's practical characteristics and organizational capability. He was unable to carry out his tasks, could not mobilize the efforts of the specialists, the leaders of middle sector and village workers to fulfill the tasks of the farm. Due to that the productive and economic activity of the sovkhos worsened considerably. The milk yield per cow compared to 1981 decreased by 178 kgs, the volume of storage of grain, milk and wool decreased and the prime cost of output increased. In March 1983 the same party raykom relieved Comrade Musayelyan of his post for not directing the work of the sovkhos well.

It is not the hasty and incorrect of cadres by the republic's food and local industry ministries and Lenin raykom that resulted in the change of three directors in the past 4 years in "Hayzhakhhotard" Production Association and Mediz factory? [sentence as printed]

That faulty practice has not been uprooted and totally incompetent people are being appointed to leading positions just for the sake of employment. Separate ministries as well as party committees are suffering from this. It is necessary to put an end to such behavior.

The Central Committee is constantly inviting the attention of the party committees to the necessity of constantly supervising the activity of the leading cadres and to the fact that every time a cadre is appointed to a new position it is necessary to carry out the educational work corresponding to that position, aiming to always maintain a high feeling of responsibility toward the recommended work. Separate party raykoms, after the appointment of a worker in a leading position, are not following-up his work and growth, and are not displaying a demanding attitude toward the results of his activities.

The worst is also occurring. Certain leaders of enterprises and organizations are failing in their work, thus worsening the condition of work in labor collectives, locations, organization and enterprise. However, they are still being tolerated and are not being the appropriate assessment.

On 29 January 1983 SOVETAKAN AYASTAN published a criticism on the evidence of the bad condition of production and violation of financial discipline in the Getab Sovkhoz in Talin Rayon. You probably know about that article.

We must ask: How could the party raykom and rayon executive committee (First Secretary Comrade B. Khazhatryan and Chairman of the Rayon Executive Committee G. Kirakosyan) not notice for years what was occurring in the farm and not see its fall? This is a primary proof of their work method.

Let us also say that the attitude of the raykom on the newspaper article was not correct and the issue was investigated only after the intervention of the Central Committee.

The Artashat Party Raykom for a long time accepted the nonfulfillment of plans by the collective farm of Mkhchyan village and the mismanagement in it. The chairman of the collective farm, G. Torosyan, who worked almost 21 years in that farm, was making the work worse every year, while the raykom was displaying liberalism and was not giving the assessment of the activities to the collective farm leadership and the party organization. Only after the republic's party and soviet bodies received letters from the workers and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee intervened did the Artashat party raykom not recommend Comrade G. Torosyan for election as the chairman of Mkhchyan village collective farm.

And only after all this did the collective farm's general meeting decide to relieve the chairman of his post.

The republic's Agriculture Ministry has also responded to such incidents in time.

The plans for interior administrative checkups were not being fulfilled by the ministry, due to which many farms were left unsupervised. The financial and economic activity revisions were often carried out in a formal way without the deep analysis of the production and economic activities of the farms.

Extreme violations of principles for electing employees of supervision and verification administrations were being allowed. Many revisors do not have specialized capability and work experience in agricultural production. Separate workers who do not inspire confidence and even those who have been subjected to written notifications were included among them.

For the insufficient activity of the supervision-verification administration, the attitude of leniency and acceptance of violations of state and financial discipline, strict notice has been given to A. Yegikyan, chief of the supervision-verification administration and member of the CPSU and he has been relieved of his post. M. Babachaynyan, director of the supervision-verification administration and deputy minister of agriculture, has been strictly penalized by the party.

Comrades, the work carried out with regard to the cadres and their ideological and political education has a special significance. Life and practice show how high the ideological standard of the party, soviet and economic workers is and how fruitful their practical activities are.

A system for teaching Marxist-Leninist doctrines and the economic and scientific educations of the leading cadres has been created everywhere in the republic. That work is being implemented in light of the party's 26th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions regarding propaganda issues.

The system which has been created by the republic's party organization regarding the education of the cadres is being implemented successfully and serves that purpose. It is being carried out in accordance with the plan established at the Central Committee's plenum.

The constantly operating courses of the Armenian Communist Party are a notable effort to elevate the ideological standard and specialization qualifications of the party and soviet workers. Following the party's 26th Congress, around 1,000 leading cadres have promoted their qualification there.

Great attention is being paid to the work carried out with regard to over 5,000 secretaries of basic party organizations. Their education is being organized through 10-day seminars, which are being held according to section principles.

Recently, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau reviewed the issue of the republic's party-economic aktiv school and established a new teaching structure.

An important center for the economic, scientific and methodical preparation of the cadres is the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's Marxism-Leninism University, where today over 3,000 party, soviet, trade unions and Komsomol workers are receiving political education.

Besides this, the education of many leading workers of the republic is being carried out in a planned way in qualification promotion schools and courses operating in Moscow and other cities of the country.

The interests of work require the constant elevation of the standard of the overall work of educating the leading cadres. It is necessary here to display further consistency and rule out the minimum display of formalism.

Comrades, the characteristic line of the leading worker should be his individual discipline, punctuality of operation and high morale and the ability to criticize his own activity. At his work location, the leading worker must be able, without deviation, to maintain and strengthen party, state and implementation discipline; socialist laws and norms of soviet way of life; and secure active supervision on the implementation of the adopted decisions on schedule.

By implementing the party's directives, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the party committee, besides paying appropriate attention to the cadres, is displaying a highly demanding and stringent attitude toward them, which is a good means to strengthen the care toward the growth and education of the cadres and suspend deviation from the norms of right conduct.

The party committees criticize the cadres, punish them for the allowed mistakes and so forth. The purpose here is only to help the comrade eliminate the mistakes and correct the faults. And, if a cadre amends a mistake and achieves good and stable work results, then the party committees are led by the advice of V. I. Lenin which says: Without special necessity, it is not right to remember mistakes which have been totally corrected."

They say that he who does not work does not make a mistake. Maybe that is right, but there are two types of mistakes. Every mistake which is the result of an irresponsible and unprincipled attitude and faulty operations and conduct must be met by party assessment and if necessary, the corresponding punishment must follow.

Unfortunately, we have many cadres who allow such mistakes. Some of them are suffering from carelessness and self-contentment, others from self-satisfaction and conceit and the belief that they are unique, and still others have adopted the practice of violating state and financial discipline and exploitation of their official positions.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee adopted strict measures toward such types of workers, subjected them to party punishment and relieved them of their posts.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently reviewed the issue of the activity of the republic's Ministry of Procurement. Comrade O. Ovakimyan was subjected to party responsibility and relieved of his post. The first deputy minister Comrade L. Saakyan was also relieved of his post.

Comrade Ovakimyan was unable to establish appropriate state law and order in the work of the enterprises of that system and was not leading a principled cadre policy, due to which serious deviations and mistakes were being allowed in the work.

Comrade A. Khachikyan, chief of foreign tourism administration, has been strictly penalized by the party and relieved of his post for allowing serious mistakes in work, for rudely violating party principles with regard to the election and distribution of the cadres, and for negligence and an unprincipled attitude toward those who violate state discipline.

For careless direction of the activity of the republic's sports committee and violation of state discipline Comrade R. Asatryan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, has been penalized by the party and relieved of his post.

Comrade V. Vartanyan, deputy minister of Armenian SSR industrial construction, has been relieved of his post for dishonoring himself. The other deputy of the same ministry, Comrade E. Barsegyan, has been relieved of his post for insufficient work. For various types of violations, insufficient work and other reasons a number of other leading workers of the republic's national economy branches and various other sectors of the republic have received party punishment and relieved of their posts.

All these will have an instructional consequence and a lesson for those who are not changing their work habits and who are not listening to the criticism and eliminating the mistakes.

Comrades, our task in the work carried out with regard to the cadres toward the strengthening of state discipline is to constantly and without deviation be led by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions and recommendations and directives noted in the speeches of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. It is necessary to strengthen discipline everywhere, expand the concept of the struggle in this regard and link it directly with the implementation of production issues and the further elevation of the cadres' personal responsibility toward the work assigned to them.

The strengthening of discipline everywhere is an important issue for us. Each recommendation and decision must be realized by all means.

The city party committees and raykoms, the Central Committee, local councils, republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers must improve the implementation, supervision and verification network--that hopeful means to instruct the cadres, eliminate violations of state discipline, law and order and reveal mistakes. This will help to strengthen organization and discipline in all activities.

One of the primary issues of the party organizations' organizational and political work is the marked elevation of the responsibility of the leading cadres to be active implementers of the party's policy regarding the strengthening of economic measures and halting the plunder of socialist ownerships and people's wealth.

The strictest system of accounting and supervision must operate in all production and distribution locations in order to rule out every means of plundering state and public possessions.

Due to the disorganized condition of accounting and auditing work in the "Masis" shoe factory a number of dishonest workers plundered a sizeable quantity of completed products in 1981.

The guilty ones were subjected to written responsibility and the director of the factory, A. Pinachyan, was expelled from the CPSU ranks and by the Lenin party raykom for failing to protect socialist ownership.

It seemed that the republic's Light Industry Ministry (Minister Comrade A. Gevorkyan), the leadership of "Masis" Association (General Director Comrade G. Arutyunyan), and the basic party organization of the association were taking measures to block any theft of national wealth. However, this was not so and it is not surprising that evidence of greater theft and more shortfalls were revealed in that same factory recently.

In this regard serious demands also must be made on the Industrial Construction Ministry (Comrade E. Avakyan), Fruit and Vegetable Industry Ministry (Comrade S. Arakelyan), Ministry of Food Industry (Comrade A. Daniyelyan), and others.

The following is an example of insufficient attention toward economizing means.

The "Antrkovkasapel" Production Association's cable factory in Yerevan (General Director Comrade S. Gagosyan and General Engineer Comrade S. Asoyan) is not carrying out the plan for the rational usage of copper during rolling. The usage of the causative assistant substance of copper is under the plan by 34 percent every year due to which in 1981-1982 the overnormative (?casting) (tapon) of copper was 2,800 tons; that is, over 3.2 million rubles in value.

Moreover, the production department of casting and rolling of copper wire which was commissioned in 1979 does not produce products and the commissioning and plant implementation work is still being continued. Between January 1980 and February 1983 a total of 380,700 rubles has been paid to the staff of that production department. The means have been spent, wages are being paid but there is no final product and the losses in copper are not being reduced.

The Yerevan city party committee must make the appropriate checks on this.

Comrades, the party instructs that criticism and self-criticism are important means for the teaching of cadres, aids to amend mistakes, halt deviations and shortcomings in work.

Today, at the Central Committee plenum, we reiterate that the characteristic of life of the republic's party organization is the spirit of high demand and cooperation and intolerance toward mistakes and deviations. This was clearly pointed out by the 26th and 27th Armenian Communist Party Congresses, the Central Committee plenums following the congresses as well as the city and rayon party organizations conferences, and the auditing and electoral meetings of the basic party organizations.

Due to the realization of the party and CPSU Central Committee directives, a critical analysis of the work results of the cadres and the bodies they lead as well as the free and operative analysis of our mistakes has begun among the republic's party organizations. This primarily is an indication of the political healthiness of the Armenian Communist Party and its initial organizations.

It must be pointed out with satisfaction that the criticism of our work mistakes and deviations by the communists and working collectives bears a principal, established, practical and constructive nature as a rule. That reflects their interest in successfully overcoming difficulties and the speedy elimination of mistakes in work. The created situation of kindness, mutual assistance and stringency is actively helping our cadres to continue to successfully eliminate the mistakes, find efficient ways to solve the rising problems, and instructs them in taking high responsibility for the general work of the entire collective and party organization.

A good tradition has been established at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and party committees: to submit the criticisms and propositions made by the communists at the party meetings, plenums, and aktiv meetings to the bureaus for revision. Decisions are being adopted on that basis and recommendations are being made to corresponding bodies.

The practice of regularly informing the communists on the course of the implementation of the remarks and propositions by the party organizations is also worth appreciating.

The creation of the atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism is delicate and complicated work, which requires constant attention in order that nothing disturbs the maintenance and establishment of that situation.

The factors that disturb it are the following: first of all, the pressure of criticism. We must always follow-up to make sure that such a thing does not occur and if it does occur, it must be halted in time and decisively.

A loose response is not advantageous to the development of criticism. We make mistakes here and the party committees and organizations must pay the most serious attention to eliminate them.

The other factor that disturbs criticism is deceptively confusing it with evil-minded demagoguery, addiction to criticism and calumny.

We are talking about this not because we have a lot of evidence of this, but because we have many people who are so disposed and they sometimes try to impress. Who are those people? They are those who are crammed in dirty works, removed from leading posts, and various types of office-seekers. And the office-seekers, according to Lenin, do not have any idea or kindness. As it was said at our party organization's 26th Congress, that type of person is endeavoring in every way to restore the leading position without distinguishing between the means, is engaged in dirty works, demagogic juggling, distorting evidence, and ridiculing the cadres and subjecting them to blackmail, thinking that in this way he will be able to achieve his venal goals. These are futile attempts.

Currently, the efficiency of the initial party organizations has greatly increased. They stand firmly to defend the issue that the weapon of criticism must always be in clean hands and be carried out with party and state targets.

In this regard it is necessary to reiterate the words in the speech given at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee 27th Congress, which say: "The enterprising, good, kind and principled workers must be confident that not one defaming letter from an unnamed addresser, and the unfounded and subjective declarations and opinions of the critics will shake the party organization's confidence in them.

"Let nobody doubt that our party organizations and committees, who have the experience of the struggle against difficulties and mistakes, are able to clearly differentiate between party criticism and addiction to criticism, transgressions, and are capable of recognizing the responsables and halting them."

The work of teaching our cadres requires that we further continue and improve the work of establishing a free and operative atmosphere to criticize the mistakes of the party organizations, and this criticism must unite demand with kindness and respect for the individual. This will help the cadres to work more enterprisingly and actively and will result in decisiveness in the party organizations and working collectives to eliminate deviation and achieve further high results.

Comrades, by leading the cadres work, we must know that the main thing is to secure and always have a stable core of cadres for all levels and directions of work, which will correspond to all the party demands. Besides all the other necessary characteristics the most important one for the cadre is its experience. This cannot be achieved at once. How much time is needed for the development of the cadres? Not just 1 year but many years.

The education of the cadres with a high governmental spirit is a very important issue for us. A governmental approach and way of thinking toward work must be cultivated in them.

This not only requires an instructing governmental approach toward work, it also demands concrete work in that direction. The leading workers must instruct by personal example. That is their communist task; the task of a patriot. That is the necessary attribute of political culture.

The main characteristics of the governmental approach are the following: attitude toward laws, their maintenance and undeviated implementation of their requirements; high state discipline; active and operative struggle for the sake of state and public interests; establishment of law and order everywhere; and fulfillment of every plan.

In this regard it is necessary to invite the attention of the comrades to the following condition:

We have workers who by their written and particularly oral arrangements often demand or request the implementation and solutions to such issues which are out of their jurisdiction, and sometimes transgress the existing laws. This thing is naturally being explained by the high interests of the work and the importance of the issue or the individual who requests it.

By this, these comrades are putting the other leading cadres in a serious situation.

Certainly, if something is not allowed for someone by law then that is also not allowed for the other and the comment or indication of any individual worker and even the highest ranking worker cannot change whatever the body has decided. Exceptions if necessary should be allowed only to the corresponding body, but not by the decision or permission of an individual.

We must reiterate here that V. I. Lenin used to strictly criticize those workers who intervene in governmental affairs.

The party committees must be ruthless in that work and strictly punish such workers. By that they will contribute to the education of feeling toward state.

It is obvious that each meeting held by party, state, public, scientific and other organizations or any measure has a concrete purpose. And naturally, all the participants, particularly those who deliver speeches, must help in the realization of that purpose through their proposals and remarks. We have comrades who address meetings by leaving the main purpose of the meeting aside and distracting the attention of the listeners to raise completely different issues. All the addressers repeat in a standard way such phrases as "by taking the opportunity from the occasion," "taking the opportunity given to me to address you," "I would like to talk about this issue," "I request the solution of this issue." There are also those who pursue certain coveted purposes to "try to gain the approval of the participants, secure themselves or try to avoid responsibility and so forth." Some of them even apply to the meeting and raise issues that have no relation to the meeting or that it has no authority to solve.

That is also a sign of lack of state feeling and low political culture. The party organizations, through constant and thorough educational work, must relieve the cadres of that psychology and conduct.

Comrades, following the current Central Committee plenum all the party organizations must establish and implement full measures to further improve the cadres' work. The cadres' work should be carried out in such a way that the cadres of all sectors must always be receptive and have the capabilities to successfully solve new and more complex problems.

Great creative problems are currently laid before our republic and party organization. We have all the foundations and means for their successful solution. That is the high standard of the workers of economy, science and culture. That is the presence of all standards of prepared cadres.

The concern of our cadres today is general: to use all efforts and knowledge to successfully fulfill the 11th Five-Year Plan.

We are confident that those tasks will be fulfilled successfully. The guarantee for that is the wise leadership of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, the political and working activity of our workers, who, like all the Soviet peoples, warmly and unitedly approve and defend our party's domestic and foreign policy.

Our Leninist party has been progressing for 80 years over the heroic path of struggle and victories and paving the way for the future. V. I. Lenin called our party the party of inventors. In the course of the 80 years the party carried out its "mission of invention" with honor and is actively struggling for the sake of the revolutionary reconstruction and reformation of the world.

The contemporary generations of Communists, to which we also belong, we who are sitting in this hall, are defending with holiness the Leninist principles and traditions of our party by developing them in accordance with new circumstances and problems.

Today, the words of our leader V. I. Lenin ring as a slogan: "The entire issue is that we must not be satisfied with our previous experiences, with the efficiency cultivated in us, but by all means we must progress, achieve more and pass from the simple problems to the more difficult ones."

That is how we always behave. (long applause]

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CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

LATVIAN PARTY AKTIV VIEWS BILINGUALISM

Report of Meeting

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 21 May 83 p 1

[LatINFORM [Latvian News Agency] item: "Meeting of the Republic Party Aktiv"]

[Text] On 20 May in Riga, in the House of Political Enlightenment, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia [LaCP], a meeting of the republic party activists was held. The participants discussed the question of the tasks of the republic's party organization that evolve from the report of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, entitled "60 Years of the USSR."

A report at the meeting was given by member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the LaCP Central Committee, A. E. Voss.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were Second Secretary of the party's Riga City Committee, O. G. Anfimov; First Secretary of the party's Daugavpils City Committee, G. V. Bagnovets; First Secretary of the party's Liyepaya City Committee, A. P. Klautsen; First Secretary of the party's Yelgavskiy Rayon Committee, Ya. A. Kaleys; Deputy Chairman of the LaSSR Council of Ministers, V. M. Krumin'; vulcanizer and press-operator at the Sarkanays Kvadrats Latvian Production Associattion, V. V. Petrov; director of the Institute of Party History, under the LaCP Central Committee, L. Ya. Zile; First Secretary of the party's Stuchkinskiy Rayon Committee, A. K. Vrublevskiy; First Secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee, M. K. Rukmane; and LaSSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education, E. V. Linde.

The meeting of the party activists noted that the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was an event of tremendous political and international importance. It developed into a brilliant demonstration of the historic achievements of socialism, the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR, and the unshakable faithfulness of our party and nation to the behests of the great Lenin and to the cause of October.

The Communists and all the workers of Soviet Latvia see their high patriotic and international duty in implementing, by their selfless labor, the plans set

down by the party for communist construction. They warmly and with all their heart support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the practical activities of the party's Central Committee and its Politburo in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, in reinforcing our country's economic and defensive might, and in preserving and consolidating universal peace.

In the adopted resolution, in particular, it was emphasized that the meeting of the party activists considers it to be a very important duty of all the party, Soviet, and economic agencies and the public organizations to guarantee the most efficient use -- with a consideration of the unionwide division of labor and the complete integration of the socialist economy -- of the republic's production and scientific potential and its labor and intellectual resources for the further buildup of the industrial and agricultural production in the interests of the successful resolution of the statewide, nationwide tasks. For these purposes it is necessary to concentrate the efforts of the Communists and all the workers in the republic on the fulfillment of the plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan and on the increase in the contribution made by LaSSR to the reinforcement and development of the single unionwide national-economic complex. It is also necessary to take all steps to reinforce discipline, to observe the contractual obligations for shipments of raw materials and output, to establish firmly an atmosphere of high business-like efficiency, demandingness, and implacability toward shortcomings and omissions. It is necessary to increase the combat capability of the party organizations and to intensify their influence upon the vital activity of the labor collectives. The chief purpose of this work is to direct the efforts of each and every one to the cause of making even stronger the great and mighty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were Comrades I. A. Anderson, E. Ya. Aushkap, Ya. Ya. Vagris, R. O. Verro, V. I. Dmitriyev, A. E. Ikauniyek, S. I. Postnikov, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P. Y. a. Strautmanis, V. A. Chemm, A. K. Zitmanis, E. M. Ozols, and B. K. Pugo.

Voss Speech

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 21 May 83 pp 1-2

[LatINFORM item: "Report by Member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the LaCP Central Committee, A. E. Voss"]

[Excerpts] The report by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov threw the most complete light on the problem of the further development and consolidation of the single unionwide national-economic complex, the intensification of the contribution made by every union republic to the reinforcement of our country's economic and defensive might. This is one of the most important socioeconomic and political problems of the Soviet multinational state.

The real qualitative changes, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov points out, which occurred during the 60 years in national relations attest to the fact that the national question in the form in which it was left to us by the exploiter system has been successfully resolved, has been resolved finally and

irreversibly. For the first time in history, the multinational makeup of a country has been converted from a source of its weakness into a source of strength and prosperity. But the successes in the resolution of the national question in no way mean the disappearance of all the problems that are engendered by the very fact of the life and labor of the large number of nations and nationalities within the framework of the single state. That is why the improvement of developed socialism -- and it is precisely in this way that we can define the chief content of the activities of the party and the nation at the present-day stage -- must also include a well thought-out, scientifically substantiated national policy.

From the economic point of view, the very heart of that policy is the most intelligent use of the natural and labor resources and the climatic peculiarities of each republic, the most efficient inclusion of that potential in the union-wide potential. It is precisely this that will bring the greatest benefit to each region, each nation and nationality, as it will to the entire state.

The unification of the national economy of all the republics in a single national-economic complex will multiply many times our strengths and capabilities. This is convincingly confirmed by the example in our own republic. We owe all our achievements in the economic and social areas primarily to the mighty USSR, an inseparable and completely equal part of which we have been for 43 years. In fraternal friendship, in close alliance with all nations and nationalities of our country, and primarily with the great Russian nation, in our indissoluble international unity and mutual aid, the Latvian nation sees the reliable basis of its present and future successes in communist construction.

In the unionwide division of labor, Latvian SSR fulfills an important task of guaranteeing the country's needs for many types of output of machine-building, radio engineering and electronics, instrument-building, chemical, light, food, meat-and-dairy, and wood-processing industry. The products list of commodities and articles that participate in interrepublic exchange comes to hundreds of different items and possesses a tendency toward constant increase. Stable cooperative and economic-contract ties unite Latvia with all the other fraternal republics. The chief place in them is occupied by the RSFSR, the deliveries from which almost completely satisfy our needs for coal, petroleum, gas and other energy carriers, rolled metal, motor vehicles, agricultural and construction technology, and many other items.

However, we have not yet established everywhere the proper, strict supervision of the observance of the discipline of shipments of output. A considerable number of associations and enterprises still have not been completely fulfilling their contractual obligations to their customers. During the first two years of the current five-year plan, they undershipped output on concluded contracts and production orders with a total value of more than 200 million rubles. As a result there has been a disruption of the balanced condition of the plans; incomplete use is being made of the production potential that has been created; periods of idle time occur for the related associations and enterprises; there is restrained growth in the labor productivity and effectiveness of production; and a weakening of the labor discipline in the collectives.

It is completely obvious that the situation that has developed must be decisively corrected. It is well known that recently the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special decree dealing with this question. In that decree it is emphasized that one of the most important tasks of the economic, party, and Soviet agencies is the establishment of strict procedure and discipline in the observance of the contractual obligations pertaining to shipments of output. The fulfillment of the shipments in accordance with contracts must be one of the chief indicators of the activities of the branch ministries, the production collectives, and their administrators. In the practical work dealing with these questions, it is necessary to be guided strictly by the requirements of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the instructions of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov concerning the decisive intensification of the struggle against any violations of party, state, or labor discipline.

The nonfulfillment of shipments of output on contracts must be qualified as a serious violation of planning and state discipline. The party committees, the boards of the republic ministries, and the ministers personally must intensify their supervision of the work performed by their subordinate enterprises, must take effective steps to assure the prompt and complete fulfillment of the contractual deliveries and the interbranch cooperative pledges, and must prevent the use of material resources for purposes other than those for which they were intended.

In this regard I would like to comment that the customer expects our industry not only to fulfill its contractual pledges, but also to deliver output of the highest quality. What do we have here? As a whole, the percentage of articles with the Seal of Quality in the overall volume of production has been increasing consistently. This, of course, is good. Nevertheless the reserves that we have are not being fully used. Last year, for example, 28 enterprises failed to fulfill their planned assignments for increase in the percentage of high-quality output, and some of them even lowered that indicator. The losses from defective output continue to be large. During the first two years of the five-year plan, they exceeded 9 million rubles.

In the fight against these phenomena, the republic's system of quality has had definite fits and starts.

Summing up what has been stated, I would particularly like to emphasize that a very important task of the rayon party organizations consists in guaranteeing not only the fulfillment, but also the overfulfillment of the plans for state purchases of output from animal husbandry which have been established for the current year, so that it will be possible, to a certain degree, to compensate for the shortfall in that output, which was formed during the first two years of the five-year plan. I repeat: this is the chief task, and it must be resolved at all costs.

In general, it is necessary for us to guarantee that all the party and Soviet agencies, ministries, and departments constantly check their practical work against the requirements of the Food Program, striving for its consistent implementation and making a real contribution to the buildup of the production of food products.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report contained a truly creative development of the questions of the internationalization of the entire socioeconomic and spiritual life as a very important natural law governing mature socialism.

A factor of fundamental importance is the principle expressed in the report concerning the further increase in the role played by the working class, the leading force of our society. The party has always devoted a tremendous amount of attention to the growth of the national detachments of the Soviet working class. And the results are here to be seen. At the present time the workers constitute the largest social group in all the union republics. In the working class of our republic, there is a broad representation of all the nationalities that reside in its confines. However, we cannot say that all the capabilities have been used here. Hence there evolves the task of expanding and improving the training of qualified workers from all the nations and nationalities residing in our republic. This is needed for the development of our economy. It is also important politically, because the multinational labor collectives, and primarily the worker collectives, are, as was emphasized in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report, precisely that environment where one best achieves the indoctrination of an internationalistic spirit and the reinforcement of the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR.

As a result of the acute demographic situation and the shortage of manpower that has been developing in the republic, it is necessary to resolve more effectively the questions that are linked with occupational training and with raising the level of proficiency of the workers and the level of prestige of all types of labor.

It is necessary to devote special attention to the training of cadres of mechanizers, animal husbandrymen, and other specialists for rural areas. Without this we will not be able to resolve successfully the problem of raising the economically weak farms, of increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production as a whole. The LaCP Central Committee has approved a program for the training of animal husbandrymen, including experts in machine milking, for the period until 1990, and hopes that the party, Soviet, and economic agencies, and primarily the republic's Komsomol organizations, will take effective part in its fulfillment.

The next question that receive thorough consideration in Yu. V. Andropov's report was the development of the multinational Soviet culture, which is socialist in content, national in form, and international in its essence.

The unification into a single union has become one of the additional sources for multiplying the spiritual wealth of the entire Soviet nation.

The fruitful results of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU are also clearly visible in the example of the flourishing of the artistic culture of the Latvian nation. In a republic with a population of 2.6 million persons, there are more than 2500 members of creative unions -- professional writers, painters, composers, and figures in the motion pictures and the stage. With regard to the number of theater audience members per 1000 persons of population, Latvia occupies first place in the country. As compared with 1940,

the number of books, newspapers, and magazines, with regard to their total printing run, increased by more than 5 times. Books written by the Latvian classic authors and modern authors are published in almost all the languages of the USSR and in more than 50 foreign languages. Every year the republic's museums are visited by more than 4 million persons, and motion-picture theaters, by approximately 35 million.

All this is convincing proof of the higher cultural level of the nation, the expansion of the spiritual interests of the workers, and the development of their creative capabilities and talents.

In the course of the development of the Soviet nation cultures there is also a change and improvement in their interaction and in the nature of the creative ties. At the present time this interaction is characterized by active reciprocal penetration and reciprocal enrichment.

In the constellation of the cultures of the Soviet nations, the leading place rightfully belongs to the culture of the great Russian nation. The profound humanitarianism and populism of the Russian classic authors, the passionate civic enthusiasm, esthetic wealth, and high moral criteria of the creative work of modern Russian writers and artists exert an active influence on the creative process of the country's entire artistic culture and contribute to raising its ideological and esthetic level.

At the same time the party points out that the opportunities that are included in the internationalization of spiritual life are not being used completely by us. It is necessary once more to recall the words of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov to the effect that in the spiritual heritage, traditions, and everyday life of every nation there is not only that which is good, but also that which is bad and that had its day. Hence the task is not to preserve that which is bad, but to get rid of everything that has become obsolete, everything that is at variance with the norms of Soviet communal life, socialist morality, and our communist ideals.

It is necessary to conduct a stubborn search for new methods and forms of work which conform to today's requirements and that make it possible to achieve an even more fruitful reciprocal enrichment of cultures, to open up for all people even broader access to all that is the best that the culture of each of our nations provides.

It is necessary to continue to improve the organizational forms of the activities of the state agencies of administering artistic culture and the creative unions, and to devote more careful attention to the creative process itself, to the deepened artistic research of Soviet contemporary life, the socialist way of life, and the raising of the ideological and artistic level of the workers of literature and art.

In Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report it was emphasized that in the area of national relations there can be no petty details. Everything is important here -- the attitude toward language and toward monuments of the past, toward the treatment of historic events, and the manner in which we transform the villages and cities and exert an effect on people's working and living conditions.

In this series of factors, an important place is given to the Russian language. A knowledge of the Russian language under the conditions of our multinational country, undoubtedly, leads to a considerable expansion of human communication. And what an expansion there has been of a person's opportunities for assimilating the achievements of science and technology, the culture of other nations, and social and political information! Nor can one overlook the public interests, primarily the need to defend the socialist gains and to perform duty well in our Armed Forces, because the army is also a multinational collective, and one that requires special discipline and cohesion.

Soviet citizens are well aware of this. The striving to master the Russian language everywhere is very great and manifests itself more and more broadly. Therefore the party organizations and the Soviet agencies must constantly be concerned about the creation of all the conditions for satisfying that desire that is engendered by the objective logic of communist construction in our country.

In our republic it has become a firmly established practice to communicate in two languages -- Latvian and Russian -- since the peoples of those nationalities, the people who are fluent in those languages, constitute in our multinational labor collectives the absolute majority. A large amount of beneficial work in this area is being done by the republic's educational institutions, where a phenomenon that is becoming increasingly widespread is the joint instruction along two tracks -- in Latvian and Russian. At the present time the linguistic two-track system prevails in 70 percent of our institutions of higher learning, 60 percent of the secondary special educational institutions, and two-thirds of the occupational-training schools. Almost 23 percent of the students in the general educational schools attend schools with two languages of instruction.

Definite positive results have also been achieved in fulfilling the comprehensive plan for the further improvement of the study and instruction of the Russian language in educational institutions, general educational schools, and preschool institutions of LaSSR, which plan was adopted for the period from 1979 through 1985. Suffice it to recall that, whereas in 1979 the Russian language was studied in 132 preschool institutions and preparatory classes at schools with the Latvian language of instruction, in 1983 that number is already 367.

What we have been doing in the area of overcoming the linguistic barrier between people of different nationalities and the use of Russian as a means of communication among nationalities were thoroughly discussed by us in June 1982 at the All-Union Conference on Scientific Practice which was held in Riga. Since that time much has been done to implement its recommendations. But the problem continues to be a vitally important one and, in the practice of ideological, political-indoctrinational work, the proper attention must be devoted to it.

The processes of internationalization, of the natural migration of the population, lead to a situation in which the population of every republic becomes multinational. The labor collectives are also becoming increasingly multinational. And that means, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov commented, that the

organizations that are increasingly becoming the conductors, the executors, of the national policy are the party and Soviet agencies, and all our cadres in the outlying areas. Moreover, they are required to implement the high principles of that policy on an everyday basis, guaranteeing the harmonious, fraternal relations among the representatives of all nations and nationalities, both large and small, both in labor and in everyday life.

The party is successfully carrying out the national policy because, in its ideology and its composition and structure it is the living embodiment of the unity and solidarity of all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union. A brilliant reflection of the friendship and brotherhood of the nations is the party organization of our republic -- one of the combat detachments of the CPSU. The composition of the Latvian Communist Party is multinational. As a result the importance of the questions of the representation of the workers in the republic's party and state agencies is completely understandable.

In Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report it was emphasized that it is necessary to strive consistently to achieve a situation in which the nationalities that exist in a particular republic are properly represented in the various links of the party and Soviet agencies. In its practical activities, the republic's party organization strives to follow strictly this very important Leninist principle governing the selection and placement of cadres. The national groups that live in Soviet Latvia have the proper representation in the various party and Soviet agencies. The composition of the elected party agencies basically conforms to the international composition of the population in the cities and rayons of the republic. The same thing can be said about the Soviets of People's Deputies.

Nevertheless certain party committees must take a more serious approach to the problem of national representation in the administrative party and Soviet agencies. We are speaking, of course, not about any formal quotas of representation. The arithmetical approach to the resolution of this problem is inappropriate. What is needed is the consideration of people's on-the-job and moral-political qualities, as well as attention and painstakingness, and a large amount of tact in selecting and placing the cadres.

During the short period of time that has passed since the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations have carried out a considerable amount of work to propagandize the basic principles contained in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report, A. E. Voss went on to say. The materials of the 60th anniversary of the USSR in the current school year, in conformity with the recommendations of the CPSU Central Committee, were widely studied in all forms of political training. A large amount of work was done by the "Znaniye" [Knowledge] Society lecturers. All this deserves a positive evaluation.

But we cannot limit ourselves, and do not have the right to limit ourselves, simply to the propagandizing of that important party document. It gives us very rich material for improving all the ideological, mass-political and organizer work, for improving the propagandizing of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the achievements of real socialism.

The convincing, concrete demonstration of our achievements, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov points out, the serious analysis of the new problems that are constantly engendered by life, the freshness of thought and word -- those are the ways to improve all our propaganda, a propaganda which must always be truthful and realistic, as well as interesting and easy to understand, and, consequently, more effective.

The efforts of the party's city and rayon committees, and of all the ideological workers, must be directed at the fulfillment of these tasks.

We are speaking first of all of the effective use of all the mass information media -- the press, television, and radio -- and the opportunities provided by movies, oral political and graphic agitation, and cultural-enlightenment institutions.

In the area of ideological, mass-political work, a task which is constant and intransitory in its importance is the task of the further improvement of patriotic, international indoctrination, the indoctrination of Soviet citizens in the spirit of mutual respect and the friendship of all the nations and nationalities in the country, of love for our great Soviet Motherland, and internationalism, solidarity with the workers of other countries. This task, as is mentioned in Yu. V. Andropov's report, must be resolved by all the party and Komsomol organizations, the Soviets and the trade unions, and our Armed Forces, which have always been a good school of internationalism. This must be the daily concern of all the country's educational institutions.

The need for the further improvement of patriotic and international indoctrination is dictated by the increasingly complicated tasks of communist construction, by the content of the national relations at the stage of mature socialism, and also, as never before, the increasingly intensive ideological struggle between the two systems.

Keeping in mind the latter circumstance, I would like to turn your attention once more to the peculiarities of the region of the Baltic republics. These include the relative youth, as compared with the other fraternal republics, the proximity to the ideological centers of the West, and the existence of a fanatical group of Latvian reactionary emigres, as well as other factors.

Recently we have encountered the sharp intensification of the "activity rate" of these subversive ideological centers. There has been a considerable increase in the volume of hostile foreign broadcasting beamed at Latvia, and there has been broader use of commercial, scientific, cultural, and even kinship ties for the purposes of ideological subversion.

It is natural that there is no social, class base for the manifestation of nationalism in Soviet Latvia, just as there is none for our multinational country as a whole, and there cannot be any such base. But it would be erroneous to fail to notice that bourgeois nationalistic propaganda exerts an influence upon a certain part of the young people, the intellectuals, and other social groups.

The practice of the republic's party organization convincingly shows that nationalistic survivals manifest themselves first of all wherever there is a weakening of the ideological-indoctrinational work and insufficient attention is devoted to the fight against bourgeois ideology and to indoctrinating in the workers a high political maturity and vigilance.

The party committees and primary party organizations must increase the effectiveness of the ideological work and must wage a thoroughly argued, aggressive struggle against nationalistic prejudices and bourgeois ideology.

The need to intensify the patriotic, international indoctrination of the workers and to improve the system of our counterpropaganda is influenced not only by the content of the national policy of the CPSU and the nature of the national relations under the conditions of mature socialism. It is also dictated by the growth of the aggressive nature of imperialism, and by the increase in the threat of a nuclear war.

Under the present-day conditions a factor that takes on special importance is the propagandizing of the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy and the very important foreign-policy initiatives that have been undertaken by the Communist Party and the Soviet government in order to make a sharp change in the course of international events, to curb the arms race, and to disrupt the dangerous plans being hatched by the U.S. administration and its NATO allies.

In our everyday work we must not forget for a single moment that imperialism has declared against us a "crusade," the component parts of which are an unrestrained arms race, economic sanctions, and ideological and psychological warfare. Our ideological opponent is attempting to transfer the psychological warfare, the war of ideas, to our territory, to erode the class consciousness of Soviet citizens, and to undermine their unity and solidarity around the Communist Party. That is why it is necessary to continue to improve our work of unmasking the bourgeois ideology, to increase the effectiveness of ideological-political, patriotic, and international indoctrination, and to make more complete use of the positive experience which has been accumulated in this area by the republic's party organization.

When organizing the indoctrination of people, the party's city and rayon committees, the primary party organizations, and all the Communists in the republic must proceed from the premise that the selfless, initiatory labor, the increase in the personal contribution made by each worker, and the reinforcement of our Motherland's economic and defensive might are the highest manifestation of our patriotic and international duty. It is only labor -- highly effective and productive labor -- that is the basis for the rise in the standard of living of Soviet citizens, and that creates a firm foundation for Soviet foreign policy, and largely determines the success of our struggle for peace.

In conclusion, A. E. Voss said:

The Communists and workers of Soviet Latvia, like the rest of the Soviet nation, completely and ardently support and approve the domestic and foreign policy of the party, the essence of which has been precisely defined at the 26th CPSU Congress in two directions: Communist creation and the consolidation

of the peace. Please allow me, comrades, in your name and in the name of the army of 167,000 Communists in our republic, to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the Latvian republic's party organization will continue to strengthen constantly the unity of the party and the nation, will carry high the Leninist banner of the friendship of nations, and will multiply our contribution to the reinforcement and flourishing of our great multinational Motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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INTERNATIONAL

RUSSIANS, UNLIKE AMERICANS, UNDERSTAND EUROPEAN CULTURE, DESIRE FOR PEACE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 83 p 5

[Article by Melor Sturua: "The European 'Nut'"]

[Excerpts] A reminder to the slow-witted: the Russians have the largest population of all the European nations. Andre Vyurmsen, inspired by the heroism of the inhabitants of Lenin's city, said: "Culture, art, beauty...Leningrad not only protected these, covering with bags of sand Falconet's Peter the Great and Klodt's horses." It protected masterpieces exhibited in the Hermitage by Renoir, Monet, Matisse... "Along with the invaluable treasures of the Hermitage, you saved the treasures of the Louvre in Paris and the Uffizi in Florence. You preserved the very essence of art... You saved all human culture!"

During the 900 hellish days of the Leningrad blockade, as great a number of inhabitants and defenders of the city on the Neva perished as the number of Americans who died in the course of all the wars fought by the United States in its entire history. I draw this comparison not out of malice for the "lucky ones" across the ocean. God forbid. The fewer people sacrificed to the war god, the better. I would like to emphasize something different--the European nations are especially close to one another because of the calamitous experiences which fell to their lot.

That is why the "onion" church domes of Vasiliy Blazhennyy find a common tongue with the chimerae of the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, that is why the Isaakiy Cathedral and the cathedrals in Koln and Reims understand each other. And that is why their language is incomprehensible to the New York super-skyscraper "the Empire State Building." The culture of many stories still has a long way to grow to match the culture of many centuries.

After his tour of Western Europe last year, President Reagan, sharing his impressions, said that although the palaces where he stayed in Paris, Rome, and London were magnificent, "the toilets in our hotels are much better." What might be called the "toilet" approach is characteristic of the Yankee not only in the sphere of art, but also politics. WASHINGTON POST columnist Lou Cannon writes: "When President Reagan is in the mood for reminiscing, he loves to tell how he once concluded a beneficial contract for the Screen Actors Guild during a chance meeting in the restroom with the man who was conducting the negotiations for the other side."

In 1941, in the gravest days for us and all Europe, Harry Truman, then a senator, thus spoke: "If we see that Germany is winning, we must help Russia, but if Russia is winning, we must help Germany, and thus let them kill as many of each other as possible." Let the Volga and the Rhine, the Danube and the Seine fill with blood--all the better for the rulers of America, according to the senator from the banks of the Missouri. That is when the "Truman doctrine" was first outlined, the doctrine of "dominating" war-torn Europe.

Lyndon Johnson, the Texas senator who, like the man from Missouri, also went on to become President of the United States, announced on 8 August 1943 that the rout of Hitler's armies at Kursk was "the decisive defeat for Germany," and justly praised the heroism of the Soviet fighters. This same Johnson, when he had just crossed the threshold of the White House, announced that "when the dawn broke, 20 years ago, it was dark," since, as he said, "the cloud of Soviet claims hung over Europe."

Across the ocean, they do not celebrate Victory Day. Probably because this was not the victory which was visualized by some in Washington. Europe was seen as an endless payer of tribute, obedient to the point of forgetting its own interests, renouncing its past. And how convenient to extend "the front lines of American defense" through Europe and then if anything should come up, to do the fighting here, to the last European, translating democracy into the language of "Pershings," and fitting cruise missiles to "public diplomacy"!

Today in Washington they are trying to finish what Truman could not do. But to do this, it is necessary first to crack the European "nut"--to set the nations of Europe against one another--East and West--to plant suspicion and hostility among them. That, I say, is why they do not celebrate Victory Day across the ocean. A Witches' Sabbath of anti-Sovietism is more in favor over there. This is understandable: Victory Day keeps memory fresh; a Witches' Sabbath of anti-Sovietism destroys it. Victory Day, smelling of gunpowder, brought Europe freedom. The anti-Soviet orgy, smelling of radioactive ashes, brings Europe death...

The European "nut" is stronger than a monolith. I mean the true European fellowship, not that truncated caricature which is reminiscent not of Stendhal but of Spaak, not Rembrandt but Luns. The European "nut" is a remarkable, fantastic thing. The Russian, steered by Balzac, Hugo, and even Eugene Sue, wanders freely through Paris. The Frenchman or Englishman, having read Dostoyevskiy, will not get lost in Leningrad. For us, Europe, which we liberated almost 40 years ago, is not a theater for military actions, but the Paris of Turgenev, the Rome of Gogol', the London of Gertsen. American nuclear strategists who are planning to deploy the "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe have obviously forgotten that its soil holds our countrymen who escaped from fascist captivity and joined the Resistance Movement. Their ashes, like the ashes of my brothers, cry to the hearts of our west European brothers-in-arms, brothers in culture: do not permit the public shame of the fratricide of nations for the sake of Washington's mercenary "public diplomacy"!

The question of who is greater, Pushkin or Shakespeare, cannot be decided by limited or even total nuclear war. And it does England no good to cling to

"national nuclear deterrence forces" to assert the supremacy of its dramatic genius. Likewise it is pointless for France to detonate nuclear bombs on the Pacific Ocean islands and atolls to establish the superiority of Gauguin over Malyavin. We are not from the Wild West, and we know the difference between the ancient Greek atomists and the modern-day American atom bombers.

Millenia are powerless against the former. Decades have not aged the latter. They go hand in hand all over Europe--from the North Cape in the north to the Cape of Tarifa in the south, from the Cape of Roca in the west to the Arctic Urals in the east. No, they do not at all resemble the daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor, abducted by Zeus, although she too was called Europa. This next time, the rape of Europe by the Olympians of the Wild West with nuclear pistols tucked into their broad cowboy belts must not take place. Those responsible for the spread of the blasphemous neologism "Euroshima" must expunge it from the vocabulary of civilized nations lest the nations themselves be expunged from history.

...During the night between 8 and 9 May 1945, or to be more exact, at 0043 hours on 9 May, in Karlshorst, in a two-story building, in the former dining room of the German military-engineering school, the Act of Unconditional Surrender of Hitler's Germany was signed. Europe was in ruins, the enemy was on his knees, the future was getting to its feet.

People could only guess: how will it be? People dreamed: let there be peace. But now 38 years later Washington "superhawk" Eugene Rostow has "suddenly realized," it appears, that "we are living in a pre-war, not a post-war time." And Weinberger, the Pentagon boss, makes it concrete: "We must be prepared to go to war today if necessary, and at the same time be preparing to wage the war of tomorrow with tomorrow's adversary." Rostow and Weinberger themselves hope to sit it out behind a laser shield, like their predecessors sat it out across the ocean. According to their calculations, Europe will pay the reckoning, as before. Let's be blunt, the reasoning is shortsighted. The American nuclear cowboy is now just as vulnerable as the civilized European.

12255

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INTERNATIONAL

ATTEMPTS IN FINLAND TO CHANGE PAASIKIVI-KEKKONEN FOREIGN POLICY HIT

LD202047 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 20 May 83

[Commentary by Anatoliy Antonov: "Enemies of the Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line"]

[Text] As a result of the writings of Max Jakobson, director of the Economic Council, and some of his ideological friends in the paper 'USSI SUOMI', which is close to the national coalition party, the recent meeting of the Finnish Club in Helsinki was transformed into an ideological training field to change Finland's present foreign policy line. It is not possible to describe otherwise the thesis prevalent at the club meeting concerning the disappearance of the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. Max Jakobson tries to contrast the present president's line with the line of the previous president, and to interrupt the continuity of Finnish foreign policy, which has been its permanent characteristic.

Jakobson and his followers claim that the expression "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" is no longer in use and that representatives of the Soviet Union have been the first to stop using it. This is nothing else than an evil-minded foreign political provocation aimed against the national interests of the Finnish people. Jakobson and his supporters would like to give up both the name and contents of the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. In practice this line has not disappeared. On the contrary, it continues to strengthen. It is sufficient in this context to glance at the latest Soviet-Finnish communique, signed in Helsinki after the visit of Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov. It is to be supposed that Jakobson has not read it. In this communique both sides express their high appreciation of Finland's foreign policy line as being the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. President Mauno Koivisto has several times quite clearly referred to the continuity of Finland's foreign policy under his leadership.

Finland's relations with the Soviet Union are of primary importance, the president stressed, when he received the Soviet premier in Helsinki last December. These relations created the preconditions for the development of good and friendly relations with all other countries. This doctrine continues to be the basis for the foreign policy line, known today by the name of Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. During my presidency Finland will consistently follow this line.

What else can be said against this background of President Koivisto's words if we think about Jakobson's prediction of the disappearance of this line? All this is well-known, and if Jakobson prefers to close his eyes to the facts he does so with the clear intention of opening the way to opinions existing before the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. These were above all, the anti-Soviet opinions of Tanner, Erkkö and Cajander. It seems that these opinions ought to define the situation in present-day Finland, all of which reflect the efforts of the right wing forces of the country. In this respect the meeting of the Finnish Club confirms the activation of the right wing forces in Finland, who are against friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The plans of these forces must not be underestimated, because they are aimed against the principal content of Finnish foreign policy. On the other hand, it is quite clear that the majority of the Finnish people support their leadership in its consistent implementation of the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, because this line alone accords with Finland's national interests.

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INTERNATIONAL

RESISTANCE OF AMERICAN INDIANS TO U.S. 'EXPANSION' RECALLED, PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 28 April 1983) pages 114-130 carries a 14,000-word article titled "The Struggle of the Seminole Indian Tribe Against the Expansion of the USA" by V. M. Kalashnikov. The article describes the resistance of the Seminoles to the American advance into Florida in the 19th century. Kalashnikov, the author, is identified as an instructor of general history at Dnepropetrovsk University and a specialist in "the history of the struggle of the Indians of the USA for their rights."

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

UN TOXICOLOGICAL COURSES IN TASHKENT--(UZTAG)--International training courses in preventive toxicological medicine, which are carried out in the UN Environmental Program (UNEP) and the International Registry of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, with the participation of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Soviet UNEP Committee, have completed their work in Tashkent. The studies were carried out as part of the program of courses in Uzbekistan. The students were specialists in public health and environmental protection from developing and other countries. They learned about the experience of preventive toxicological medicine in conditions of hot climate and intensive cotton growing and of building and providing amenities to rural settlements while taking account of the growing chemicalization of agriculture. They also learned about progressive methods of using chemicals in the agrotechnology of cotton cultivation, horticulture and truck farming, and about environmental protection measures. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 May 83 p 1]

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NATIONAL

KOMSOMOL'S MISHIN ON IDEOLOGICAL TEMPERING

PM291121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee:
"Energy of the Cause"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people are greeting the glorious May Day holiday with shock labor on various sectors of the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

This year, as is well known, is the determining one for the 5-year plan as a whole. And Soviet people are doing everything to embody the projected plans in specific deeds. Since the beginning of the year a further growth of the country's economy and an improvement in the people's prosperity have been secured.

The 42-million-strong Lenin Komsomol makes a fitting contribution to the labor of all the people. Almost a year separates us from the work of the 19th Komsomol congress. It may be said with confidence that Soviet youth is honorably keeping the word it gave to the people: it is working conscientiously, giving all its efforts.

Young people's successes and achievements in creative labor on the 5-year plan's construction sites are considerable. However, they should not obscure the obvious shortcomings and errors in the Komsomol organizations' work. Unfortunately, there are still young men and women who violate discipline and work listlessly. They must receive a strict Komsomol reprimand. The Fourth Komsomol Central Committee plenum in February this year comprehensively examined, with consideration for the party's demands, questions of educating young people in the spirit of high labor and social discipline, and it elaborated specific measures which will help to improve matters locally.

The enhancement of the Komsomol members' vanguard role among the young people in work and in socially useful matters demands the constant improvement of their political and class tempering. We are living at a time of historical antagonism between the two social systems. The imperialists

and their stooges are directing all the might of their propaganda machine toward acts of ideological subversion against the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

Soviet young people are a generation of patriots and internationalists, fighters for the assertion on earth of the communist ideals instilled by the party and Komsomol. However, that does not mean that lofty thoughts and aspirations come to a young person automatically. They are inculcated and instilled. Political tempering is equally necessary for the young serviceman and young worker, the kolkhoz member, student or national economic specialist. And the Komsomol organizations must constantly bear that in mind.

The education of the young replacement hinges on their ideological tempering and mastering of the spiritual values of real socialism and the Soviet way of life. Soviet youth's active civic stance rests on the firm foundation of a scientific world outlook, on profound knowledge of revolutionary theory. From their early years our young people are given access to the inexhaustible treasury of Marxist-Leninist thought. Over 10 million young men and women are studying in schools and seminars within the system of Komsomol political study and economic education. The Lenin examination "The Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress Must Be Implemented!" has become a comprehensive means of the young people's political education.

At the same time, among some young people knowledge does not always become personal conviction. There are cases where, after taking a course in the social disciplines in school, vocational and technical college or VUZ, some young men and women do not know how to use the knowledge they have acquired in practice or to analyze the phenomena which occur in real life, and they have a poor understanding of questions of current policy.

An urgent task for Komsomol organizations today is to inculcate in youth, figuratively speaking, ideological militancy and the ability in any situation to preserve the purity of our revolutionary ideals and worthily defend them. It is toward the solution of this task that the efforts of the Komsomol organizations' ideological aktiv should be directed.

The Komsomol committees, as required by the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" must seek to ensure that the Komsomol members and young men and women have a good knowledge of party history and firmly and unswervingly implement the party's decisions and policy.

V. I. Lenin taught that "There can be no political education outside the political struggle and political action." That is why such great significance is attached in present conditions to the formation in young people of their own political experience. They acquire this experience by taking part in the social life of their collectives and in the work of the Soviets and trade union and other public organizations and people's control organs.

Service in the ranks of the Soviet glorious Armed Forces gives young people ideological tempering for life. Army and Navy Komsomol organizations are called on to seek to ensure that every serviceman in the Komsomol is an active political fighter and propagandist of the ideals of communism and the Soviet way of life.

The Komsomol members and Soviet youth are boundlessly grateful to the Communist Party and their beloved motherland for the good fortune to live and work under a peaceful sky, for the tireless struggle for peace and the people's security. "Peace to the Peoples!" was one of the first and main slogans of Great October. But Soviet people are well aware that peace must be fought for. "We have frequently stated our desire for peace and the fact that we need peace.... But we do not intend to let ourselves be smothered to death for the sake of peace." V. I. Lenin's wise behest sounds topical even today, and it urges us to revolutionary vigilance and the consolidation of the Soviet power's defense might.

Questions of training young people for the armed defense of the motherland are closely linked with the problems of military-patriotic education. The Komsomol, the DOSAAF and the schools, with the active assistance of army and navy commanders and political organs, are doing much in this direction. The Komsomol's contribution to training a worthy replenishment for the motherland's defenders is increasing. The glorious traditions of Komsomol patronage over the navy, air force and border troops are being augmented and strengthened. Guided by the decisions of the 19th Komsomol Congress, the country's Komsomol organizations are constantly improving military-patriotic work. This work received new impetus in connection with the USSR Supreme Soviet Seventh Session's approval of the Law on the USSR State Border.

The Komsomol organizations' task is to tirelessly improve the standard of the young people's training for the defense of the motherland and to form in them a burning hatred for the enemies of socialism and peace. There was a businesslike, concerned discussion of this at the recent seminar-conference in Tashkent held at the Komsomol Central Committee's initiative. The times require of us daily attention to problems of the young people's military-patriotic education and a scientifically substantiated system of organizing this work in all youth collectives. After all, you do not become a good serviceman in an hour. We pose the issue thus: The Komsomol organizations of schools, vocational and technical colleges, technical schools, VUZes and labor collectives must improve the moral-psychological and military technical training of the young men who will soon replenish the ranks of the armed forces. Army and navy Komsomol organizations are called on to familiarize young people more extensively with the heroic traditions of the army and navy and Soviet servicemen's daily martial life. In the words of M. I. Kalinin, the propaganda of traditions should be organized so that "every draftee, on joining the regiment, not only knows its number but also its entire combat history."

The 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is approaching. The army and navy Komsomol, in conjunction with all the country's young men and women, is taking an active part in the all-union expedition "Annals of the Great Patriotic War." It is important to activate the Komsomol members' participation in creating the annals of units and formations and warships, to constantly add to the exhibits of museums and rooms of combat glory, to set up effective patronage over war invalids and the families of fallen servicemen, and to continue worthily the cause of the frontline servicemen.

The 19th Komsomol Congress supported the initiative of the socialist countries' young people to hold the "pamyat" international relay of young people's patriotic deeds in honor of the 40th anniversary of victory. Active participation in the relay events on the part of the army and navy Komsomol will undoubtedly promote the consolidation of brotherhood in arms among our armies and of the reliable shield of the socialist community--the Warsaw Pact Organization.

In plant shops and on kolkhoz fields, in scientific laboratories and at the wheels of combat vehicles, by their excellent labor, strenuous study and exemplary military service, Soviet young people are strengthening the economic and defense might of the Land of the Soviets and making a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the historic plans of their dear Communist Party.

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NATIONAL

SHORTCOMINGS IN WORK OF LOCAL PARTY COMMITTEES SCORED

AU271405 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 9, May 83 (signed to press 26 Apr 83) pp 75-79

[Under rubric "Reports of Section Heads at the Plenary Session," report by M. Khaldeyev, editor in chief of PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN at the Tbilisi All-Union Conference: "The Vanguard Role of Communists Is Growing"]

[Text] In the opinion of the participants of the first section, the session's work was carried out actively and in a businesslike manner. The speakers unanimously emphasized that the All-Union scientific-practical conference was a significant event in party life. Like all conference participants, they were guided by the principles and conclusions defined by the 26th party congress and the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The scientific-practical conference brought to light problems of theory and practice of party building and, in particular, questions related to the activity of primary party organizations. It was emphasized that the growing leading and directing role of the party in the society conditions the evergrowing importance of primary party organizations as main party links. The ways and means of improving the quality of work of primary party organizations were studied in detail; the rich experience of the multifaceted activity of communists aimed at stimulating the activeness of the working people was summed up; unsolved questions were critically analyzed, and topical tasks were assigned to primary party organizations.

As has been the case during our entire conference, the meeting of the section emphasized the importance of the current period of party building. The November CPSU Central Committee plenum and the subsequent activity of the Central Committee and of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, make a great new contribution to the sociopolitical and internal party life. The recently published CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party" states that the CPSU ascribes great importance to further consolidating the ties of the party with the masses; to establishing everywhere the Leninist style of party work--a creative style which guarantees a scientific approach to all social processes; to strengthening a highly business-like, concrete and exacting approach irreconcilable to all manifestations of showy formalism, bureaucracy and activity. The resolution of the Central Committee emphasizes that at present it is necessary to be tuned in to action and not to fancy words.

Alongside the active search for the material reserves and ways of rationally managing economy, our party ascribes particularly great importance to the human factor and strives for every Soviet worker to display a creative attitude to work as well as a high state of organization and discipline and high moral qualities.

The party Central Committee devotes its paramount attention to the party foundation, that is, to primary party organizations. Only in recent times has the CPSU Central Committee adopted resolutions of general-party significance concerning the work of the party organization of kolkhoz "Put k Kommunizmu," association "Dneproshina" and the theater imeni Janka Kupala. This and other documents of the party Central Committee define the most important demands made at present on primary party organizations, which comprise the political core of labor collectives. In the light of these demands, the section studied the activity of primary party organizations.

Participants in the section devoted particular attention to the problems of enhancing the role of primary party organizations and their responsibility for further strengthening the party ranks and improving their qualitative composition. In their practical activity the party organizations are guided by the decisions of recent congresses and the directions of the CPSU Central Committee which state that under the conditions of developed socialism the work of enrolling new party reinforcements and educating communists is of very great importance for further strengthening party ranks and enhancing the party's leading role in the society.

The number of workers from the leading ranches of industry, housing construction and transportation is constantly growing in party organizations. In recent times more attention has been devoted to intensifying party influence in the branches of agroindustrial complex, particularly to increasing the party stratus among livestock breeders, mechanization specialists and some other leading categories of village workers. Party organizations are concerned that women and youth are broadly represented among the new party reinforcements.

Primary party organizations carry particular responsibility for enrolling CPSU members and educating communists. A lot of that which is new and instructive has appeared in their work in recent years. Speeches by A. A. Sokolov, first secretary of Gorkovskiy gorkom; V. F. Khvatov, secretary of the party committee of Volvgograd tractor factory; A. A. Vikhlayev, secretary of the party committee of Kharkov tractor factory and V. P. Karpenko, secretary of the party committee of kolkhoz imeni M. V. Frunze in Belgorodskaya Oblast, convincingly related this.

It was, for example, noted in the section that much is being done in local party organizations to increase the importance of the length of candidate membership. Formerly the party had no united system of theoretical education of young communists. Now there are 2-year courses for young communists. As a result of this, a new big detachment of propagandists on questions of party building has sprung up. Young communists are actively involved in everyday party and social work, tested in practical activity and in carrying out concrete tasks and assignments. The experience related by the comrades undoubtedly deserves attention.

At the same time it was noted by the section that a mechanical and simplified approach is inadmissible in work for regulating the growth of party ranks. Some local party organizations plan in advance the source, extent and deadlines of their growth. Such planning can merely induce a forcible quantitative growth of the party, a hasty acceptance of people who are inadequately prepared for joining.

It is self-evident that such practices do not correspond either to the directions issued by the CPSU Central Committee, or to the requirements of party statutes.

Certain party organizations tolerate serious shortcomings in checking on the political, workmanlike and moral qualities of people selected for the party, and their educational work with young communists is weak. At the same time our party raykoms and gorkoms are at times checking rather badly on the party organizations' work with the new reinforcements. And this is one of the reasons why certain candidates prove to be inadequately prepared for CPSU membership. For instance, in the Khabarovskiy Kray party organization, three people were rejected during the acceptance procedure for party candidate members in the course of the year; and 44 people were rejected during the procedure for accepting CPSU members from among the candidate members.

As was said at the section's session the important thing is that the local party bodies strive to raise the demands placed on those who join the party, perfect the mechanism of regulating the growth of party ranks, and improve the practical rearing of young communists.

In connection with the broad implementation of the brigade method and collective contracts the session underscored the need [words indistinct] collectives and to enhance the role played in them by the party and party-Komsomol groups, as well as by every communist.

Many statements pursued the thought that the significance of consolidating party, state and work discipline under contemporary conditions is increasing. Expressing the communists' opinions, the speakers underscored that any violation of work and production discipline, any abuse of rank, and any conciliatory attitude toward people guilty of misdemeanors by party members or candidate members must be regarded as a gross violation of party discipline. This demand applies to all communists--and even more to those who hold responsible positions.

The consolidation of party ranks, the enhancement of the name of communist, these are ensured not only through the regulation of the structure of people accepted into the party or through a highly exacting attitude toward the new reinforcements, but also through daily educational work with the communists and through the development of their activity and initiative. For this purpose it is, above all, necessary to achieve a correct organization of intraparty relations. These relations, we know, are built on the foundations of strict adherence to the principle of democratic centralism, of a free and business-like discussion of all issues of party policy, of the development of criticism and self-criticism, and of the consolidation of party discipline. It is the sum-total of all this that provides the maximum scope for the manifestation

of the communists' initiative and creativity and helps rear them in the spirit of high party-mindedness.

Experience shows that the cultivation of initiative, energetic activity, and a highly party-minded attitude in the communists is successful only if the Leninist norms of party life and the principles of party leadership are strictly adhered to, and an atmosphere of true collectivism and comradeship, of a critical approach to the results of work, of exactingness and intolerance to shortcomings, is created.

In viewing the issues of enhancing social activity, the participants in the section's session attributed particular significance to the realization of control over the adherence by the basic party organizations to demands set by the CPSU Statutes, to the perfection of the practices of charging people with party tasks, and to enhancing the role of party meetings. These issues were broached in the statements of N.V. Gurgenidze, second secretary of the Tbilisi party gorkom; M. M. Ustinovskiy, first secretary of the Karagandinskiy party gorkom; and Zh. K. Shartava, head of department for organizational-party work in the Georgian Communist Party's Central Committee.

Most party organizations are skillfully using the platform of party meetings for developing intraparty democracy, carrying out collective leadership, and realizing the communists' activity at the meetings.

It was also said at the section's session that, at times, the communists are expressing their dissatisfaction with the way the party meetings are held. P.A. Matveyev, secretary of the CPSU Kurganskiy Obkom, noted that there still is a lot of formalism and over-organization in the preparation and course of meetings. "Certain party organizations," he said, "ask the communists for the texts of their statements and edit them. The result is that everything is arranged in advance, like a script--the main paper that is read, as well as the statements made according to a list of topics set by the party committee. It is most regrettable, but sometimes a secretary of a party organization feels sincere gratification when his 'stage-management' is successful and the meeting proceeds smoothly as though it were well-oiled. Whereas in reality the party activists listen to their own words and deprive the communists of the opportunity to express their own thoughts." Over-organization, the section said, naturally hampers the development of democratic principles in party work and paralyzes the communists' initiative.

The section considers it possible to introduce in local party organs pertinent issues in connection with the fight against overorganization and formalism in party meetings.

It is necessary, the section noted, to enhance the businesslike and purposeful nature of the meetings, to strive to make every word said there be to the point. In connection with this, suggestions were voiced on how to improve the practical elaboration of decisions adopted by party meetings. The substance of one such proposal is not to recommend the basic party organizations to adopt, as a rule, the individual points of a decision without setting a deadline for its accomplishment and naming the person responsible for the fulfillment of the decision in question. This proposal, it was said at the session, deserves attention.

Here is another proposal: A note was read out at the session which stated that the minutes of party committee and bureau sessions and meetings are much too cumbersome at times. And that there is a large number of them. Sometimes the minutes of a party committee session are 25 pages long, the minutes of meetings about 30 pages, and the same is true--the author of the note states--in 12 workshop party organizations. And this happens every month. The author concedes that it is, of course, necessary to keep minutes, but they should be more concise. Statements made at the session supported this opinion.

Party instructions are an important form of drawing the communists into active production and social life. The fulfillment of individual tasks and duties by communists comprises, in fact, the work of the entire part. The statements made at the session show that by perfecting the practices of charging people with certain tasks, the basic party organizations are striving to involve all communists equally and to make the best possible fulfillment of these tasks an immutable law. The significance of the tasks is growing; today they are tied much more closely to production, to the study and application of outstanding experience, to the development of technical progress, the battle for thrift, and the implementation of new and progressive working methods. And all this must be supported.

The positive experience of the management of basic party organizations by party gorkoms and raykoms was passed on to the session. It was noted that many party gorkoms and raykoms have tightened up their work with basic organizations, enhanced their specific aid to these organizations, and enhanced their role and responsibility for the realization of the party's policy.

At the same time it was said that certain party raykoms and gorkoms are getting carried away in gathering numerous accounts, reports and information from basic party organizations. Sometimes the monthly reports alone include 100 or more points, which must all be answered in detail. We even have raykoms which demand quarterly reports which have 400 or more items. All this is nothing but paper-creating activity, which hampers the work of secretaries in party organizations and the work of the lower party aktiv.

The section is asking the conference to raise the question of a strict regulation of data received from basic party organizations by party raykoms and gorkoms with the appropriate authorities. Such data should be requested only in necessary cases, and people should strive to make such data brief and businesslike.

The section also discussed the need to adopt necessary measures for limiting the number of meetings and conferences at the raykom and gorkom level. V. P. Karpenko, party committee secretary in the Frunze kolkhoz, Belgorodskaya Oblast, noted that this January and February alone the managers and chief specialists in their kolkhoz had been told more than 30 times to visit rayon organizations.

Other proposals, too, were submitted to the session, and they deserve careful study and concrete recommendations.

The enhancement of the ideological standards of communists is the necessary prerequisite for bringing out the high qualities of a political fighter in a communist. The increasing tasks of the party's political-educational work among the masses and the sharpening ideological battle in the world arena bestow particular significance on this problem. The speakers at the session were unanimous in maintaining that a deep knowledge of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine by the communists plays a most important role in their ideological tempering. The experience acquired in political work among the communists was dealt with, from this viewpoint, by T. I. Akhunzianov, secretary of the CPSU's Bashirskiy obkom; Sh. M. Aliyev, first secretary of the party's Sumgaitskiy gorkom; V. A. Frolov, first secretary of the party's Gus-Khrustalnyy raykom in the Vladimirskaya Oblast; S. G. Filiposian, party committee secretary in the Yerevan Scientific-Research Institute of Mathematical Machinery; and V. I. Beginin, party committee secretary in the Saratov State University.

In analyzing the accumulated experience, the comrades showed up the enormous opportunities provided by Marxist-Leninist education and its decisive significance in enhancing the communists' political standards and for their playing a vanguard role in all spheres of social life. It was noted that the selection, education and upbringing of propagandists has improved in recent years and that the ties between party education and the solution of topical political, social and production problems has strengthened. It follows that all that has been achieved in this respect must be consolidated and further developed. The task is to strive for a deep and thoughtful mastering of theoretical precepts by every communist. A conscious mastery, and not a mechanical learning by heart, of the individual truths and formulas is the most important prerequisite for turning knowledge into conviction.

In order to harden the communists ideologically, it is important to skillfully utilize the entire arsenal of tested and asserted means, including political information and independent work. Likewise, the multifaceted practical activity of a basic party organization must actively aid the shaping and hardening of communists as the party's ideological fighters. It is imperative to delve more deeply into the contents of the work conducted among the working collectives by all communists in propagating the party's policy and in explaining the tasks formulated by it. The Soviet people's ideological needs and interests are expressed not only in the teaching in schools and seminars, but also in everyday life. In production, in housing units, in cafeterias and stadiums, an exchange of opinions is taking place on current domestic and international events, on newly published books, on new movies, and on the television and radio programs heard and seen. Opinions vary, which is only natural: They are voiced by people with different experiences in life, with different professions, different theoretical training. However, at times these opinions indicate viewpoints which are obviously alien to us, words repeating false "voices" from abroad which hurt our ears. Do they always encounter the opposition they deserve? Regrettably, not always.

Any situation in life which raises questions among the working people is an impulse for manifesting the communists' active position. In the current conditions, the ideological potential of the party lies not only in ideological institutions, the party press and other mass information media,

but in every CPSU member. The party demands that everyone of them act as its true ideological fighter, as the bearer of communist convictions.

It can be said with full justification that a large and useful exchange of opinions has taken place at our conference. This will help the basic party organizations in their everyday work to transform the CPSU's policy into life.

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NATIONAL

RSFSR PROSECUTOR URGES PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN UNMASKING CRIMINALS

PM201509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by RSFSR Prosecutor B. Kravtsov under the rubric "The Citizen. Society. Law": "With Public Backing"]

[Text] The output of the Soyuzchasprom all-union production association's Ordzhonikidze instruments plant is well known. The enterprise had a good reputation both at the ministry and in the North Osetian Autonomous Republic. But not so long ago the prosecutor's office received a worrying warning from there. The workers wrote that responsible officials were misappropriating state financial resources.

A check revealed that this was so. A criminal group was active at the plant, engaged in forgeries, falsifications and swindling. From month to month wages were allocated to nonexistent people. In all, some R300,000 were stolen. A collective guarantee system flourished among the criminals--workers in the accounts office and engineering and technical personnel. It cannot be said that plant director Dzanagov participated directly in organizing the thefts, but his carelessness and inability to heed the workers' arguments consciously or unconsciously helped the dodgers, who operated under his very nose. Moreover the control and auditing service was virtually inoperative. Even inspectors from the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, visiting the enterprise to make checks, did not once notice anything illegal. This blindness played into the criminals' hands.

Ultimately they received their deserts. Justice triumphed. In our country this could not be otherwise. Organs of the prosecutor's office, carrying out overall supervision of the precise, uniform execution of the laws, rely widely on the active support of working people. This living link strengthens from day to day. It is becoming an increasingly active, effective means of creating firm safeguards against those who do not take notice of our moral and ethical norms.

Prosecutors in the RSFSR receive 900,000 visitors in person annually. This indicates citizens' high level of political maturity and their desire to participate personally in strengthening law and order. People display great commitment to creating an atmosphere which excludes any antisocial phenomena. And it is quite understandable that their noble feelings and active stance are supported in every way by workers on law enforcement organs. This is confirmed quite clearly by the practice of investigation work and the work of the prosecutor's office.

In a number of construction organizations under the Tambov Oblast repair and construction trust, over a long period people misappropriated materials in short supply and exaggerated the volume of work carried out. Leading employees of the trust (including manager Telyakov) and of construction administrations and sectors were involved in cooking the books. Some of the misappropriated money went on bribes. Yartsev, chief of the Tambov Oblispolkom municipal services administration, was particularly susceptible to these. Then the construction workers themselves helped to expose the criminals, who incurred severe punishment: they were sentenced by the court to long terms of deprivation of liberty and had to pay material damages. The workers' vigilance made it possible to discover lawlessness and cut short abuses.

The important role which the labor collective plays in forming a sense of civic duty is well known--it cultivates in people such remarkable qualities as responsibility, collectivism, self-discipline, and implacability toward inertia and lawbreaking. Thrifty concern for your collective's affairs is a true civic stance and is characteristic of the majority of Soviet working people. Their activeness depends largely, of course, on leaders at all levels and on what kind of example they set in terms of exactingness toward themselves and those around them.

It is first and foremost captains of production who are called upon to ensure effective work by management organs, their subordinate officials, and the economic machinery at all levels. They hold the first responsibility for shortcomings and omissions. They must prevent instances of thriftlessness and the squandering of the people's property.

But as is clear from the examples cited, the position of some economic leaders can only be regarded as antistate and money-grubbing. And often their slide down the path of deception and cooking the books begins with lack of control.

Why, for instance, were leaders of the Zolotukhinskiy Rayon interkolkhoz pig complex in Kursk Oblast able to misappropriate more than R110,000 in the course of a few years? Largely as a result of the fact that the oblast Kursksvinoprom association turned a blind eye to flagrant abuses. Only repeated statements submitted by workers helped to expose and punish the criminals.

Judging from statistical data, audits are carried out strictly according to plan everywhere. But their value is not the same everywhere. The standard of many of them and their economic, moral, and legal significance are lowered as a result of a formal, bureaucratic approach to the task, and also because of the lack of proper communication between the auditors and the public aktiv. So it happens in some cases that where the checkers could have had a weighty say and prevented lawlessness in good time, there is a growing avalanche of complaints and written statements about unscrupulous people. And only the intervention of the prosecutor's office and the courts puts an end to dishonest gain, bungling, and thriftlessness.

This was the case, for instance, on the Druzhba Kolkhoz in Belgorod Oblast's Koroehanskiy Rayon. Many livestock died here. A check showed that the animals

were underfed and kept in insanitary conditions. Kolkhoz Chairman Nazarov, chief animal specialist Merzlikin, and dairy unit chiefs Lazareva and Shcherbakova tried to conceal the true causes of the murrain and represent it as an unfortunate accident. But warnings from kolkhoz members revealed the truth. The prosecutor's office, convinced of this, brought an action against the culprits for thriftlessness, and the court exacted damages from them for the kolkhoz's loss.

Last year 21,000 similar actions were brought by the prosecutors in the RSFSR. Specific culprits involved in shortages, deaths and murrain among livestock were fined more than R14 million.

The staff of our organs are sensitive to public opinion. Written statements and complaints frequently form the basis of checks and aid in the prompt elimination of the causes of law-breaking.

The staff of the prosecutor's office regularly acquaint themselves with the cases examined in comradesly courts and the materials of voluntary people's militia headquarters and public order centers. All this permits a deeper study of observance of laws at enterprises and construction sites and in neighborhoods.

In the light of the demands of the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee great importance attaches to the initiative of the Muscovites who called for an intensification of the struggle for exemplary public order and enhancement of the role of labor collectives and the voluntary people's militia in protecting state interests and the rights of the individual. This appeal has encountered a lively response and support in many cities and villages and public opinion is concentrating on preventing law breaking.

"The CPSU," CPUS Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov noted, "places above all else the interests of the people, the interests of society as a whole. It devotes daily attention to creating the conditions which will stimulate working people's independent creative action, their social activity...." This is reflected, in particular, in the important matter of examining working people's letters, written statements and complaints and in arranging for visitors to be received.

By communicating with party and state organs people are contributing to the elimination of shortcomings and omissions in the work of organizations and leaders, thus aiding the objective assessment of the effectiveness of their practical actions and the elimination of the causes of particular failures.

Working people's suggestions are a true guide to the organization of supervision by the prosecutor's office. It is important to make as full and as comprehensive use as possible of this living medium of communication with the masses in order to prevent any antisocial manifestations. But in some places this work falls short of the requirements, some militia and prosecutor's office staff sometimes fail to react promptly and properly to evidence of hooliganism, theft and embezzlement. For example, the Kamchatka Oblast prosecutor's office received a string of data about instances of cooking the books, violations of state discipline and illegal use of funds in a number of organizations. But prompt steps were not taken. Oblast Prosecutor Tretyakov was not up to his job. He was dismissed.

The RSFSR Prosecutor's office draws special attention to ensuring that the prosecutor's offices of ASSRs krais, oblasts, cities, and rayons keep working people's collectives constantly informed of the results of work with letters and make wider use of the mass media and lectures to popularize a knowledge of the law.

Legal propaganda work has become more meaningful and active recently. But much remains to be done.

We are striving to further improve the process of shaping a socialist sense of justice among working people. We strive at meetings, in labor collectives, and at village assemblies to inform people about the results of checks by the prosecutor's office, the investigation of individual criminal cases and the examination of statements and complaints so as to objectively expose and publicize the circumstances which have made a particular infringement of socialist law and order possible. Emphasis is placed in such a way as to involve the public in participation in uncovering crimes as is provided for by the RSFSR Code of Criminal Procedure. In systematically analyzing letters and statements and delivering day-to-day reports on measures taken as a result, prosecutor's office workers can thereby increase citizens' social activeness and strengthen socialist discipline and law and order. Reliance on the public helps us to improve the supervision of the observance of the law.

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NATIONAL

PRAVDA ON WOMAN'S ROLE, TREATMENT OF 'SLACKERS'

PM201455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Special correspondents Yu. Arakelyan, O. Boguslavskaya report under the rubric "Talks on Matters of Concern": "The Orchard Is the Whole World"]

[Excerpts] Noyemberyanskiy Rayon, Armenian SSR--Her name is Asya Daniyelovna Alvandzhyan. Her year of birth--1941. She is an Armenian and has 25 years' work experience. Since 1964 she has been a worker in the No 10 Horticulturalists Team of the Akhtanak Sovkhoz in Armenia's Noyemberyanskiy Rayon. She is the mother of two children. She is a party candidate member and rayon soviet deputy. She is a 1982 USSR State prizewinner.

"When did the first orchards appear in Armenia?" we asked. The hillside that we were descending with Asya Daniyelovna toward the road was ablaze with the pink of spring trees. And in reply she said: "When the first people appeared here." That is probably the answer of someone convinced that her work is age-old, who is sure that it is necessary and will continue indefinitely. New generations may come and go, but the earth which has been touched day in, day out by human hands will bear fruit, because it will have been worked by the children, grandchildren and great grandchildren who continue their forefathers' cause.

[Question] Asya Daniyelovna, when preparing for our meeting with you we read through the editorial mail from Armenia. It contained quite a few letters talking about a leader's moral outlook and professional qualities. It would be interesting to hear your opinion on that score. In 25 years you have worked with different people: who is your ideal collective leader, if we may put it that way?

[Answer] I favor strong measures. Workers like the order and efficiency which a demanding leader provides. There can be only one attitude at work--a working attitude. To me a chief is good if he rates work fairly and rates people according to their work. I do not believe that you can tolerate those who want to live at other people's expense--slackers, bribe takers and yes-men. That can only be eradicated by strict measures. The following incident occurred in our rayon recently. Antonyan, a former rayispolkom chairman, and Barseganyan, vocational and technical college director, were punished for abuse of their posts. They were dealt with correctly. But this is what I want to

say. Someone knew about Barsegyan's way of life before he built his private residence on unearned income. They should not have remained silent! Once a man forgets his conscience, there is no satisfying him. And then there are those who flatter the chief to his face. That is disgraceful.

This is how I understand strict measures: not to seek to excuse the lazy or unconscientious. Slackers, of course, do not like such leaders, that is true. Thus, a naughty child also complains about a strict father, but in his heart he knows that his punishment is just. As it is in the family, so it is in the collective--the one at the top must be diligent and fair. It is very important that the collective contains people who trust one another and distribute work according to their capabilities.

Our team works on the following principle: do as much as you can but do it well. You can easily see what a person is like from his work. One day Svetik Dovlatyan, a 20-year old, joined us. I know that things will go well with her. I can see that she wants to work and cannot sit around while there is work to be done. Usually the team does not have many novices. The sovkhos has set up a separate youth team--their abilities are equal, their interests and ages roughly the same. That is how to select people so that the collective becomes stronger. We have been together many years, have grown used to one another and are friends, and therefore work well.

[Question] Here is another letter. "Perhaps I am a little old-fashioned. Look at this: schools send girls to institutes and familiarize them with many disciplines but pay virtually no attention to the duties of future mothers, wives and housewives. And girls become used to believing that motherhood and the home are of secondary importance and treat them with disdain. Above all it is necessary to foster the future mother and housewife in a girl." Do you agree with the author?

[Answer] Of course. If I had had a daughter I would have given her a needle, taught her how to wash, clean, cook and swaddle. But I have boys and I want them to grow up to be men. Brave, fair, strong-spirited. They both help out in the orchard, and little one has already worked as a water carrier and earned himself something. It tired him out, but how else can you learn about work? I do not believe a home will be happy where a man spends his time around the stove or the washtub. Life does not forgive a woman for that. The man is the bulwark of the family, the wife should be calm and reliable by his side. I myself have time to do the washing and cook the dinner in advance.

[Question] More than once you have used the word "calm." You seem to rate highly the quality of balance, stability?

[Answer] To be honest, yes I do. I like businesslike, even-tempered people; I distrust talkative, vain people. It is not words that count but deeds.

It is a shame that our young people do not always understand that. They go off to the city and forget their forefathers' work. Everyone has his own way to make, of course, and young people cannot find it straight away. I am not presuming to condemn those who seek their happiness in far-off places....

But this is a great problem for us. You have to teach people to love the land-- it can repay their work with happiness. My parents also lived on the land, and I hope that my children will become horticulturalists. The older one is already studying at an agricultural technical college. Perhaps there is somewhere more beautiful than our home, but there can be nothing more valuable than the land that your fathers and grandfathers have tilled. I have realized that and have just one dream: may my hands not tire of working. Then the orchards will blossom on the hillsides. As will glory, success and happiness.... I am confident that they will come to those who earn them.

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NATIONAL

APN'S HISTORY, OPERATIONS DESCRIBED

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 24 Mar 83) pp 36-44

[Article by L. Tolkunov: "To Strengthen Mutual Understanding, Trust, and Friendship among Peoples"]

[Excerpts] The truth has always been a powerful weapon of Communists in their struggle against ideological opponents. "In all their leaflets the White Guardists write," said Lenin in 1920, "that the Bolsheviks have splendid agitation.... But, you know, the people have heard all kinds of agitation--White Guardist and that of the Constituent Assembly. It is ridiculous to think that the people have followed the Bolsheviks because their agitation was more to their liking. No, the fact of the matter is that their agitation was truthful" (Complete Works, Vol 40, p 69).

Our party's truthful voice also sounded forth during the years of the Great Patriotic War. On 24 June 1941 as early as the third day since the beginning of the war the Politburo of the ACP (b) CC adopted the decision to organize the Soviet Information Bureau (Sovinformbyuro, or the SIB) under the ACP (b) CC. Appointed to be its first chief was A. S. Shcherbakov, a candidate member of the Politburo and a secretary of the ACP (b) CC. His deputy was S. A. Lozovskiy, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. The tasks of the Sovinformbyuro included elucidating the military actions on the fronts of the Patriotic War, organizing effective counter-propaganda, and preparing materials concerning international events and domestic life of the USSR for the press and radio of foreign countries.

Major Soviet writers served as authors of publicistic materials for the Sovinformbyuro--A. Tolstoy, M. Sholokhov, L. Leonov, I. Erenburg, B. Polevoy, K. Simonov, B. Gorbатов, K. Fedin, M. Shaginyan, N. Tikhonov, V. Latsis, Academicians Ye. Tarle, N. Zelinskiy, S. Vavilov, I. Bardin, the conductor A. Melik-Pashayev, People's Artist of the USSR I. Moskvina, the war heroes S. Kovpak, A. Pokryshkin, and many others.

With truthful, attacking words the documents of the Sovinformbyuro struck at the foe and exposed before the entire world the crimes and lies of Hitlerism. During the war I happened to be a PRAVDA war correspondent on several fronts. And everywhere one could see what a great influence on the

attitude of the fighting men was exerted by the reports of the Sovinformbyuro and how its activities actually became integrated into all life at the front.

The reports and summaries of the Sovinformbyuro were a powerful and trusty weapon in the hands of the Communist Party. Embodied in these materials was the enormous experience of our propaganda and agitation; they were subsequently widely utilized by the party's ideological staffs. This experience was a great help likewise in the work of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, in which there worked and still do work quite a few former staff members of the Sovinformbyuro--the SIB-men. With pride they have preserved and developed the glorious traditions of this militant propaganda organ of the party and the Soviet state.

The Sovinformbyuro remained in existence until 1961, conducting a great deal of work in spreading abroad the truth about the Soviet Union and about the fact that, after overcoming the tremendous difficulties of the post-war dislocation, the Soviet people built a peaceful life. Exposing the weapons bearers of the "cold war," demonstrating the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state constituted the principal contents of its activity during that period.

Based on the Sovinformbyuro, the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN) was organized--the information and publicistic organ of Soviet public organizations. The APN was established in February 1961 in Moscow at a conference of representatives from the USSR Union of Journalists, the USSR Union of Writers, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the All-Union Society for Knowledge. In April 1980 the constituent organizations of the APN were joined by the AUCCTU.

The motto of the APN, written into its Charter, is "Information for the benefit of peace, for the benefit of friendship among peoples." The APN has set as its goal, by means of a broad dissemination abroad of truthful information about the Soviet Union and acquainting the Soviet public with the life of peoples of foreign countries, to facilitate by all measures the development and strengthening of mutual understanding, trust, and friendship among peoples.

The agency prepares for the press, information agencies, publishing houses, and radio of foreign countries books, pamphlets, albums, articles, commentaries, interviews, conversations, surveys, sketches, reporting, communiqués, photo-illustrations, and other information materials on questions of the USSR's domestic and foreign policies, various aspects of the Soviet people's life, as well as materials reflecting the point of view of the Soviet public on the most important events of domestic and international life. Furthermore, the APN publishes in foreign countries, while observing the existing laws therein, journals, newspapers, pamphlets, and other literature.

The oldest of these publications and one of the most popular is the newspaper SOVIET WEEKLY, published by the APN in Great Britain and disseminated

in more than 70 countries. More than 2,000 issues have already been published (it is a weekly newspaper), and in 1982 it marked its 40th anniversary. A great deal has changed over the years past in SOVIET WEEKLY, but the main thing about it has not changed--over all these years the newspaper has attempted to bring to its readers the truth about the Land of the Soviets, all these years it has struggled to strengthen friendship and mutual understanding among peoples.

In September of last year the jubilee, 300th issue of the journal SOVIET LIFE came out. For a quarter of a century it has operated for one of the most complex readerships--the American public. This journal's editorial group is engaged in a constant creative quest. It will continue in the future to apply its efforts to seeing to it that the journal just as effectively acquaints Americans with the everyday life of our country, with its successes and its problems, with the hopes and aspirations of the Soviet people.

For more than 30 years the APN has published the journal SOVIET LAND in India. Every two weeks more than 550,000 copies of it in 13 native languages are delivered to individual subscribers, libraries, colleges, and public organizations in India. Every year the editors receive tens of thousands of letters from readers. Here are just a few of the responses. Makhendr Puna: "I have been a reader of SOVIET LAND for more than ten years now. I would like to thank the editors for interesting and substantial articles." "I would like to remark," wrote A. K. Antoni, the chief minister of the state of Kerala, "that your journal since its very founding has promulgated the ideas of mutual respect and good-neighborliness between our countries. In India it is deservedly called a journal of Indian-Soviet friendship."

Under the conditions of the daily realization of communism's ideals, Lenin emphasized, the top-priority task of propaganda consists in "showing in a practical way how to build socialism" (Vol 41, p 407). Accordingly, in the international arena as well the task of our propaganda consists in revealing all the strength of the example and advantages of socialism.

APN materials on the given topic are widely published in the press of the socialistically oriented countries. The newspaper NOTICIAS (Mozambique) runs a permanent column entitled "Experience in Building Socialism," based on APN materials. In the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD (Ethiopia) APN authors have a permanent column entitled "Ideological Work Among the Masses." In a number of countries--Ethiopia, Angola, and Madagascar--APN serial materials are used as textbooks in the schools.

With each passing year the agency's work among the foreign public becomes more intensive. Every year it renders aid to more than 1000--1200 journalists, writers, and public figures from more than 80 countries who come to the USSR to gather information about our country's life. Their trips around the country are organized as well as meetings with Soviet people--political leaders, workers, directors of enterprises and construction projects, scientists, and cultural figures. Upon returning from their trips to the USSR, the foreign guests annually publish in their press organs as many as 3500 articles devoted to various aspects of our country's life.

At the present time the APN is carrying on a business-like cooperation with 5,000 information organs in 110 countries--newspapers, journals, publishing firms, radio companies, and information agencies. In addition to literary materials, the agency offers photographs and other illustrative materials to the foreign press organs. But the main thing is still providing the APN periodical publications with high-quality illustrations. This is important for disseminating the agency's journals and newspapers in the developed countries, where the level of photo-journalistic skill is high in general and all the more so in the developing states with a population at a basically low level of literacy; the latter is frequently influenced more convincingly by visual photo-information.

Since 1980 the APN, in conjunction with the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, has been the publisher of the newspaper MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian, English, French, Spanish, and Arabic. This newspaper is published weekly in a total circulation of about a million copies and is disseminated in 140 countries. Now we can state without any strain at all that this is a publication which is respected in Moscow as well as abroad, although some work still must be done to improve its contents.

The APN publishing house publishes in foreign languages informational literature about the life of Soviet people, about the economic and social development of the Land of the Soviets, and the foreign policy of the USSR; it also publishes various types of prospectuses, booklets, picture-books, and photo-newspapers. Thousands of letters which come into the publishing house bear witness to the fact that this literature is popular and necessary to people.

The APN publishing house also issues a monthly illustrated digest-journal entitled SPUTNIK, which is disseminated in several languages in 100 countries. The editors of this publication attempt to select the best which appears in Soviet periodicals and to explain in a compressed, attractive form the Soviet world view to the ordinary foreign reader.

Yet another periodical publication of the APN publishing house is the monthly digest journal entitled SOTSIALIZM: TEORIYA I PRAKTIKA in English, French, German, and Spanish, and its popular variant SOTSIALIZM: PRINTSIPIY, PRAKTIKA, PERSPEKTIVY. Published therein are theoretical articles from the Soviet press on questions of Marxism-Leninism, building socialism and communism in the USSR, the world labor and national-liberation movements. These journals are disseminated in more than 100 countries.

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The APN, as well as other Soviet information organs, is now conducting its activities under conditions of an acute exacerbation of the political and information-propaganda situation in many countries. In the psychological warfare which has been unleashed against the countries of the socialist communities by our ideological adversary a number of new tendencies have appeared, including the following:

--increasingly active participation in propaganda actions by highly placed officials, primarily in the United States;

--increased coordination of the propaganda activity of the United States with its NATO allies, the participation therein by the special services of the Western countries;

--the drawing into development of ideological diversions and long-term propaganda campaigns of "think tanks" and other private scientific-research firms and institutes of the United States and Western Europe;

--increasing militarization and aggressiveness of imperialist propaganda, an attempt to discredit the Soviet Union and the countries of genuine socialism as a whole, and to convince the public opinion of their own countries of the "inevitability of the collapse of the Soviet model of socialism."

In certain Western countries censorship of Soviet materials has become much more stringent, dissemination of the agency's periodical publications has been limited or prohibited, contacts between the APN bureau and representatives of the mass information media have been blocked, progressive and liberal newspapers actively cooperating with the APN have been closed down, and there is a ban on holding press conferences and other forms of communication with local journalists. However, despite these and other difficulties, many foreign representatives of the APN, by showing the necessary initiative and persistence, have been able to achieve notable results in moving the agency's materials onto the pages of the foreign press.

This can be seen in the example of the APN's work in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The agency conducted it in 1982 in a comprehensive manner, actively utilizing such channels as: publishing in mass circulations books and pamphlets on the jubilee themes, publications in their own periodicals, preparing literary and illustrative materials for the foreign mass information media, journalistic assistance to foreign correspondents, etc.

The report of the general secretary of the CPSU CC, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, entitled "Sixty Years of the USSR," was published by the agency on 21 December as a pamphlet in many languages; it was distributed at a ceremonial session in the press center and sent by airmail to 123 countries. The total circulation of the pamphlets with documents of the ceremonial session amounted to 158,000 copies. The report was also issued as a supplement to the newspaper MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI (with a total circulation of more than 300,000 copies).

The agency's materials on the ceremonial session obtained widespread acceptance in the pages of foreign newspapers, on radio and television. According to incomplete data, about 500 newspapers and journals in more than 50 countries published the report by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov (completely or in extracts), including the GUARDIAN and FINANCIAL TIMES (Great Britain),

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE (FRG), DIARIO POPULAR (Portugal), DAGENS NIEUWETTER (Sweden), TIMES OF INDIA (India), ASAHI (Japan).

The topic of the 60th anniversary of the USSR also occupied a prominent position in publishing activity. The APN publishing house began to issue jubilee literature as early as 1981. During the years 1981--1982 in Moscow 201 books and pamphlets were published with a total circulation of 6.1 million copies, while foreign printing centers published 76 books and pamphlets with a total circulation of 346,000 copies.

In its own journals and newspapers the APN in publishing materials about the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR made extensive use of the experience accumulated in the elucidation of such major political events as the 26th CPSU Congress, the adoption of the USSR Constitution, and others. Placed in each issue of publications released by the APN, beginning in January 1982, have been materials about the Union republics, articles about the country's socio-economic development, the achievements of Soviet science and culture, as well as sketches of Soviet people.

In 1982 in connection with the 60th anniversary of the USSR the agency prepared 2150 original materials for the foreign mass information media. Reports about almost 15,000 publications of APN materials appeared in foreign newspapers and journals and more than 1200 broadcasts on radio and television.

The main thing in the work during the jubilee year was the fact that this event provided the agency with extremely abundant material and opened up new possibilities for a more profound and multi-faceted disclosure for the foreign reader of the contents of such an idea as the Soviet way of life.

Among the most stable and reliable channels for disseminating the truth about the Soviet reality are the agency's periodical publications, as well as the books and pamphlets of its publishing house. The APN publishes journals and newspapers in 45 languages and disseminates them in more than 130 countries with a total circulation of approximately 3 million copies.

To sum up, the agency reaches the foreign reader in three principal ways.

First, it talks about those realities of the socialist way of life which reflect the achievements and problems of socialism. What it has in mind here, for example, is the party's role in the life of the society, the activity of the Soviets at all levels, the unity of our multi-national society, the characteristics of the social sphere of our life, the moral aspects of the Soviet way of life, etc.

Second, it continually informs the foreign reader about the manner in which problems are solved under the conditions of socialism, problems which are of concern to people today in many of the world's countries and which are important for all mankind. These include problems of work, leisure, and housing. They include the entire complex of young people's problems: how

to obtain an education, to find one's place in life, to create a family and to provide for its material well-being. They also include the problems of equal rights for women, health care, and the struggle against the "diseases of the century." on this level our way of life provides extremely convincingly examples for many countries.

Third, a great deal of attention is paid to the preparation of materials sent directly to the readers of a specific country, taking its characteristics and only this into account.

Let us illustrate what has been said, based on the example of the APN's work in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state.

The APN publishing house issued 15 pamphlets--each devoted to one of the Union republics--which disclose the essence of the Soviet way of life. A great deal of informational material is contained in the presentations of the first secretaries of the CC's of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, prepared in the form of conversations with the agency's correspondents. The interview with Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, entitled "On Those Who Are in the Vanguard of the People," showed in the example of the Ukrainian SSR the role played by the Communists in the lives of the Soviet people. The conversation with Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze convincingly revealed the problem of the relations between the party and the intelligentsia, the importance of the intelligentsia's activity in solving the problems common to the republic, including those serious, difficult questions which have confronted Georgia in recent years. The interview with Comrade K. G. Vayno was devoted to the urgent problems of developing the village, and it was appropriately entitled--"The City and the Village: How Are Their Differences Being Overcome?". The precipitous development of the former national outlying areas and the internationalism of Soviet people were spoken about in the conversations with Comrade D. A. Kunayev, "From Caravan Trails to the Cosmodrome," and with Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov--"The Great Sixtieth Anniversary in the Life of Uzbekistan."

A preservational attitude toward national traditions, a striving not simply to preserve but also to develop the best in the culture, art, and customs of each people--this constituted the topic of many publications dedicated to the jubilee of the Soviet Union.

When the APN writes about the well-being of people, it turns to such indicators as the employment of the population, working conditions, level of consumption, family budget, housing and communal-everyday conditions, education and culture, health care. The objective disclosure of the contents of these indicators clearly illustrates the advantages of socialism.

Quite a bit has been done by the APN to propagandize the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC. The materials of this Plenum were effectively dispatched by the agency to 110 of the world's countries, (and they were published) (in full or in extracts) in the APN's newspapers and journals, in press releases and press bulletins. A series of books and pamphlets was also published dealing with the topics of this Plenum. The articles and commentaries of the APN authors shed extensive light on the basic problems of the development of Soviet agriculture, innovations in labor organization, in agricultural management, and scientific and technical progress in the village.

The role of the APN as one of the important means of active propaganda abroad for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is increasing considerably at the present time. Its work must be continually improved in the spirit of those requirements which flow from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the decrees of the CC on ideological questions, and other party documents. Thus, we must strengthen operational efficiency in the preparation of its materials; this is extremely necessary under the conditions of the fierce competition with the information agencies of our ideological adversary.

The APN operates primarily for a foreign readership, under the conditions of a stepped-up struggle to publish its own materials on the pages of alien publications, which are often hostile to our ideology. This presents particular demands on the quality of the materials, and it obliges Soviet authors and journalists to adapt their style and form of presentation to the conditions of the foreign press, to improve the thrust of the APN materials, taking into account the national, political, historical, and many other circumstances in this or that country. Herein the principles of party journalism require that we not allow ourselves to make concessions and compromises in an ideological sense and that we not be forced into using the cheap tricks which are practiced in the bourgeois organs of information.

As is known, the effectiveness of our propaganda and counter-propaganda is determined not only and not so much by the simple response to the most widespread anti-Soviet stereotypes, but, above all, by its thoroughness and by its aggressive nature. Our propaganda is aggressive when it does not limit itself to exposing the lies and slander of hostile propaganda but exposes its primary class-political, reactionary nature, its anti-communist and anti-Soviet essence.

Most often we prepare counter-propaganda materials following upon (frequently very fresh) anti-Soviet presentations by the mass information media of the West. However, to wage propaganda in an aggressive vein means to know how to look on ahead, to predict possible changes in the propaganda situation, to prepare actions and materials of a preventive nature, to provide information ahead of the next step.

The APN devotes primary attention to exposing the foreign-policy course of the imperialist states, their military-strategic actions. However, we are still not publishing enough materials exposing the socio-economic essence of imperialism and its anti-popular nature. In order to expose capitalism as a system, it seems important to accent our attention on the following points.

--The exploitative essence of capitalism has not changed, despite the attempts of contemporary bourgeois scholarship and propaganda to provide grounds for the converse; the Leninist analysis of the basic traits and contradictions of imperialism also retains its importance for the evaluation of the new phenomena in its development.

--Within the system of state-monopoly capitalism the bourgeois state takes upon itself the function of organizing collective exploitation; it is important to disclose the class nature of such state-monopoly measures as excessive taxation, freezing or retarding the growth of wages under the pretext of fighting inflation, active support on the part of the state of entrepreneurs in labor conflicts, the use of repressive organs against the working people, etc.

--Militarization of the economy has become one of the most important ways for pumping funds out of the pockets of the workers over into the safes of the monopolies. It is necessary to expose the arguments which "provide grounds" for the course aimed at a continuous jacking up of the arms race, the so-called "health-restoring role" of military production for the economy.

--Political decisions on questions which are cardinal for the capitalist world are being made more and more often not by the elected authorities, but as a result of conspiratorial deals between the representatives of the monopolistic elite and bourgeois politicians. Exposure of the social and political maneuvering by the upper echelons of capitalism is one of our most important tasks.

In striving to further deepen the ideological-political contents of its own activity, the APN has concentrated its efforts on the following key international problems:

--on disclosing the profound meaning of the policy of the CPSU, directed at preventing nuclear war, developing international relations on the basis of the Leninist principles of peaceful co-existence;

--on demonstrating the historic achievements of the Soviet Union, the advantages of socialism, and the Soviet way of life;

--on a multi-faceted critique of the anti-human nature of imperialism as a system of violence, terror, and international brigandage;

--on exposing the dangerous, militaristic, aggressive plans of imperialism headed up by the United States, their hypocritical declarations about their "devotion to disarmament," and "readiness to conduct negotiations."

Thereby we are facilitating the formation in world public opinion of an understanding of the fact that the peace-loving forces are capable of curbing the militaristic circles and of averting nuclear conflict.

The agency still has quite a bit remaining to accomplish on the level of preparing materials and promulgating organizational-creative measures aimed at propagandizing the documents of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC, the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tenth Convocation, the report by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the ceremonial session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and the Political Declaration of the Member-States of the Warsaw Pact.

There is a wide circle of tasks confronting the APN. There is no doubt about the fact that the agency's staff members will in the future continue to apply all their efforts so that the results of their labor may constitute an even more effective contribution to the ideological-propaganda support of the Communist Party's ideological and political activities in the international arena.

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CSO: 1800/1156

NATIONAL

AFANASYEV DESCRIBES PRAVDA OPERATIONS, GOALS

OW080913 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0415 GMT on 5 May carried a 70-minute documentary entitled "Word About PRAVDA," which is introduced by Academician Viktor Grigoryevich Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA, and narrated by Vladimir Gubarev, deputy chief editor of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

Afanasyev opens the program by saying: "We call PRAVDA Leninist not only because it was founded by Lenin but also because Lenin was one of PRAVDA's most active writers and because he considered himself a journalist by profession. Lenin published approximately 840 articles in our paper. And what papers they were--papers that expressed the essence of the party's policies at certain stages of its development.

"We also call PRAVDA Leninist because Lenin defined the main task of the newspaper. He wrote: We, that is newspaper workers, must do the constant work of the publicist--to write present-day history. However, history may be written in different ways. It may be written from the viewpoint of a detached observer, that is, in some way detached, or it may be written passively or with indifference. But history must be written in a different way. Lenin required extraordinary activity and active involvement in life from journalists and PRAVDA workers. Lenin required partymindedness from journalists, a class approach to events and occurrences and to what we write about in a newspaper.

"We PRAVDA workers are Soviet journalists, partyminded in the loftiest sense of this word. We do not conceal our partymindedness. We are proud that we belong to the great party of communists and that together with the party we are doing major and very important work. Lenin required a scientific character, objectivity, and truthfulness from the newspaper. He required profound content with a clarity and intelligibility of form.

"I must tell you that we strive to combine scientific and journalistic forces in our newspaper. It should be said that 6 doctors of sciences and more than 40 candidates of sciences work for PRAVDA. In addition to being scientists, they also ably wield the pen. This is very important because it is impossible to understand contemporary problems--economic problems, cultural problems, scientific problems and any other problems--without a serious scientific approach and serious scientific training."

"PRAVDA has a long history and PRAVDA's history is the history of our country and the history of our party. Of course, it is impossible to depict or express this history in one film. Therefore we decided to make this primarily a film about PRAVDA workers, about the people who work for PRAVDA and who work on the basis of Lenin's traditions. You will see our people in the most varied situations and in the most varied regions of this country and the world.

"We also wanted to make this film to a certain extent about our readers and to show what role PRAVDA plays in the lives of our Soviet people and perhaps our foreign friends. We will show you a number of newspaper editions marked by this or that significant event and will relate the issues that were printed 20, 30 or 50 years ago to the present."

The film begins with a brief shot of the facade of the new PRAVDA building followed by shots of teletype machines on the sixth floor and the duty staff at work. Gubarev says: "Our working day begins at 1000 and ends somewhere around midnight." He continues: "Readers in every city in the country must receive the newspaper early in the morning and therefore the first edition must be signed to press at 1800."

The program presents historical footage of the production and distribution of PRAVDA in the pre-revolution period and interviews with party veterans. Video then shows a PRAVDA staff meeting chaired by Afanasyev which, the narrator notes, is held for 10 to 15 minutes at 1100 on weekdays and 1200 on weekends. V. S. Kozhemyako, editor of the PRAVDA Party Life Department, is shown attending a party meeting at the Moscow I. A. Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant followed by video of PRAVDA correspondent Valeriy Orlov covering work on the Buryat ASSR section of the BAM, providing shots of tunnel construction through the Severo-Muyskiy mountain range and a convoy heading for the Kodar mountain range. V. B. Saganov, chairman of the Buryat ASSR Council of Ministers, is interviewed on BAM construction.

Over video of modern Soviet weapons systems and World War II footage, T. A. Gaydar, editor of the PRAVDA military department, and PRAVDA correspondent I. Novikov, talk about the work of PRAVDA military correspondents during World War II. The program then outlines some aspects of the work of domestic and foreign PRAVDA correspondents and presents brief interviews with Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party; Kaarle Nordenstreng, president of the International Organization of Journalists, and Alvaro Cunhal, secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, who praise PRAVDA's role in socialist construction.

The program ends with shots of PRAVDA printing presses.

CSO: 1800/1327

NATIONAL

URGENT NEED TO PRESERVE FOLK TRADITIONS IN VARIETY SHOW SONGS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Nikolay Gnatyuk, honored artist of the UkSSR, laureate of All-Union and international competitions: "Song Remains with Man"]

[Text] The Soviet people's love of song is enormous, and the popularity of state concerts featuring our best singers is equal, in the opinion of sociologists, to that of the motion picture theater. A sea of song is beautiful, varied, and boundless. What precisely our listeners and spectators select from such a multicolored, resounding sea, what they take with them into life, and with what they enrich their spiritual life is very important.

This question is by no means an idle one even for us artists, for composers, or for the leaders of concert organizations. For we may not always, and by no means fully, realize all the power and degrees of influence of song; we may not always be demanding of ourselves in everything or sufficiently principled about including one or another work in our repertoire. Listeners and performers are feeling more and more acutely the need for artistically valuable, lively song, with easily remembered melody, and with picturesque, poetic text.

Here the role of the singer, who has a great responsibility to society, is especially important. You see, formation of the aesthetic tastes of young people depends, in large part, upon what the artist sings, and what kinds of ideas, thoughts and feelings the songs rendered by him impart. We must always remember this.

On the stage all is done at the moment of the concert and, when it ends, nothing remains except the spontaneous emotional impressions. One may read a favorite book over and over again, see a motion picture over again, but a concert, just like a play, may not be repeated. It is always unique, unrepeatable, since by tomorrow it will be a different concert. Therefore, you must give all that you can today, this instant, here, on the stage. The spectator will not forgive insincerity or untruth. On the stage, in the bright beams of the floodlight, the singer has nothing to hide behind: every gesture and pose, every movement, is examined from all sides, and the microphone is ruthless—it bares and magnifies the defects, the intonational imprecisions, and the slips.

It would be desirable, of course, for an experienced stage manager to come up to you after a concert and tell you right on the spot about your deficiencies, or give encouragement for the successful attainment, the creative quest; or else, to read next morning the article of a well-wishing, professional critic.

But we have many problems, and almost none of the present-day singers has a stage manager-tutor, a person of like mind, or even a critic, in love with stage song. Outwardly all is well. The performances of popular stage singers are often tremendously successful; and it is very difficult to gain entry to their concerts; they bring enormous receipts to the concert organizations. But the artist is often held back by the indifference of leaders of the concert organizations and by all of the cares connected with highly artistic propagation of Soviet song (and among these, the pointed questions of repertoire, arrangements, sound equipment, musical instruments and publicity). The latter, unfortunately, are concerns of the performer himself, his problems, in the solution of which, at times, no one wants to help.

It is pleasing and important that on Central television, in putting together musical programs, young singers receive genuine creative support and meet experienced stage managers and excellent composers. With a feeling of deep gratitude, I think of the care and attention with which they surrounded me, then a Ukrainian singer just starting out, on Central television: they encouraged me and proposed songs for use in international competitions; they introduced me to composers. And now every encounter with television is a stimulus for creative growth, for seeking new and effective ways of bringing Soviet songs to the audience.

It is necessary to seek the new, the original, and to experiment boldly all the time, even though mistakes are made; otherwise you will not find, not discover, anything genuinely modern and exciting. And the listener, especially the young one, constantly expects the new, the genuinely modern.

At times individual performers and authors confuse the capacious and pithy concept of modernity in song with the concept of "fashion"; contending that fashion changes very rapidly, the main thing being not to fall behind but keep up with it, and fearing to be reputed unmodern. Almost, if not quite, yearly, waves of stage music fashions "wash in" a multitude of new styles. Only their names bear witness to the fact that they were not invented by us. And how much strength, time and creative energy our composers and singers expend at times in order to master these fashionable styles, to cram our melodies into their Procrustean bed, to train the listeners to intonations and rhythms alien to Soviet multi-national music, at times destroying the soul of song--melody--with forceful, deafening, self-sufficing rhythms. As a result, some people are ceasing to value that which is their own, native and kindered, considering the many remarkable songs of past years to be obsolete, antiquated.

Our leading singers are not dependent upon fashion. They confidently maintain their course, and such masters as D. Gnatyuk, Yu. Gulyayev, M. Magomayev, I. Kobzon and L. Leshchenko brilliantly, and with inspiration, propagate Soviet song, which has today a broad international response.

Only songs written in the riverbed of native tradition, having solid folk roots and linked to Soviet classical song, in which may be heard the optimistic rhythm of our everyday working life, and in which the feelings and thoughts of contemporaries are celebrated, will stand the test of time.

Among today's young people, the demand for song is greater than ever before, and it is our obligation to counter the mediocre products of "half-baked" composers with good, civic-minded, patriotic songs, and to stimulate by our own creativity the creation of such songs, for in the indissoluble trinity of poet, composer and singer, the role of the performer always increases, and his responsibility for the life of the songs grows. At times, in the pursuit of novelties, we forget about the vast and varied riches of our multi-national song culture and about the beautiful songs which our fathers and grandfathers used to sing and which our young people should know today.

Song is a "spiritual barometer" of its time, and of the feelings and thoughts of contemporary man wrote V. Solov'yev-Sedoy. I. Dunayevskiy many times repeated that "the success of a song depends upon whose mouth it is put into." We young artists, in response to the love of our people for song, must more boldly revive the forgotten, remarkable songs. Surely we cannot fail to be troubled by the fact that many young people, conspicuous for erudition in the field of "fashionable" Western styles and trends, know their native songs poorly. And obviously it is not by accident that the voices of alarm are crying louder and louder just now and that, for our ideological opponents, the realm of the singer's stage has become a sphere of application for a special form of ideological subversion.

The broadest passion for stage song and the love of our youth for it incite composers, poets and artists to strive more boldly and more insistently turning toward pure folk sources, and countering the superficial, empty one-nighters with songs of high patriotic tone, executed with great poetry.

Much has been said and even written, in one way or another, about the problems of song on the stage. But all that has been said for some reason disappears at times, as if into sand. Our listeners and spectators suffer from this first of all, and, of course, we artists who are called upon to bring song to the people. And one thinks: isn't it time for the cultural agencies, the concert and other organizations participating in the propagation of music, to shift, at last, from words to action?

12319

CSO: 1800/1001

NATIONAL

NEW SOVIET DICTIONARY OF PHILOSOPHY PRAISED

PM180757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Dr of Philosophical Sciences Prof M. Ovsyannikov review under the rubric "Among Books": "Love of Wisdom"]

[Text] Translated from ancient Greek, "philosophy" means love of wisdom. As the science of the most general natural laws of the development of nature, society and human thought, it is attracting the attention of more and more people.

Under modern conditions, when the flow of information is growing continuously, at the same time there is growing interest in encyclopedic literature and reference works. And this need is met by the "Philosophical Encyclopedic Dictionary" [Filosofskiy Entsiklopedicheskiy Slovar] published recently by the "Soviet Encyclopedia" Publishing House (chief editorial board--L. F. Ilichev, P. N. Fedoseyev, S. M. Kovalev, V. G. Panov). This fundamental publication (840 pages) is, as it were, halfway between the five-volume "Philosophical Encyclopedia" published in 1950-1970 and the small dictionaries intended for a mass audience and published regularly by the Political Literature Publishing House ("Philosophical Dictionary" and "Concise Dictionary of Philosophy").

Soviet philosophical science has not stood still during the one and one-half decades since the "Philosophical Encyclopedia" was published. It is increasingly acquiring the status of a multisector knowledge.

There is an increasingly profound and multifaceted link between philosophy and the natural and social sciences--mathematics, physics, biology, psychology, history, law, and so forth. New problems arise at the "meeting points" between philosophy and specific sciences. There is nothing surprising in the fact that many new concepts and terms which were not in the "Philosophical Encyclopedia" have appeared in the "Encyclopedic Philosophical Dictionary" [as published].

When you read the dictionary, you see clearly what colossal work has been carried out by its creators--philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, and representatives of specialized sciences (mathematicians, physicists,

biologists, and others). It was necessary to elaborate the structure of the publication and determine its composition and the relationship of concepts and terms, including new ones. And at the same time, of course, take the readers' interests more carefully into account. For this book is designed for the wide range of people who are studying philosophy in one way or another.

The chief place in the dictionary is occupied by concepts and terms enshrining the methodological and world-outlook richness of dialectical and historical materialism. The laws and categories of materialist dialectics are well illuminated, and it is convincingly shown that dialectics are a most effective methodological tool of scientific investigation and practical activity. The exposition of the most important concepts of materialist theory is underpinned, on the one hand, by the modern achievements of specific sciences and on the other, by the latest philosophical research.

The social processes of the present day, the general and specific natural laws of social development, and global problems--of war and peace and of nature conservation--are illuminated in detail. Special attention is devoted to the theoretical problems of socialism and to the degrees of its maturity. The dictionary allocates much space to questions of the theoretical and practical activity of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin and the creative elaboration of Marxist-Leninist theory by the CPSU and other fraternal parties. Many articles are devoted to an analysis of the revolutionary liberation movement and the role of the working class in it and to revealing the dialectics of the international and the national in the development of the socialist society.

The dictionary analyzes thoroughly the world historical philosophical process, starting in antiquity and ending with our time. It provides a detailed description of various schools and trends of philosophy in Western and oriental countries in both the ancient and the modern period, including the very latest ones. The philosophical thought of the USSR peoples is also illuminated in detail, as far as possible.

The dictionary analyzes historical philosophical trends, the creativity of individual philosophers, and also the most important philosophical works from the viewpoint of the Leninist principle of party-mindedness. It shows well the superiority of Marxist-Leninist philosophy over other philosophical directions and trends, and at the same time the reader sees that all the best from the legacy of the past was assimilated and further developed in it in a transmuted form.

Thorough criticism is leveled at the reactionary concepts of anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, and Right and "Left" revisionism.

The dictionary allocates much space to the methodological problems of science and the science of science [nauka i naukovedeniye]. A satisfactory explanation has been provided for the most important concepts of aesthetics, ethics, sociology, scientific atheism, psychology, and so forth.

Even though specialists will in them find gaps, obsolete formulas, and certain inaccuracies in its articles, and even though the creative forces available

in the country have been inadequately utilized, still in terms of its contents the dictionary will undoubtedly fulfill the scientific-reference, world-outlook-ideological, and educational functions required of such a publication. It combines scientific thoroughness with intelligibility of exposition and conciseness with proper fullness of information. The majority of the articles are furnished with bibliography. The supplements of the book's main text--"Foreign Terms and Expressions" and the "Index of Names"--are perfectly appropriate.

With the publication of the "Philosophical Encyclopedic Dictionary" the mass audience has obtained a fundamental reference work which will play a great role in propagandizing philosophical culture and will serve the cause of the working people's communist education.

CSO: 1800/1329

NATIONAL

TAJIKS ENCOURAGED TO MOVE TO Khabarovsk Kray

Welcome to Khabarovsk Kray

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 27 Feb 83 p 4

[Text] Esteemed comrades! We invite you to make a permanent move to Khabarovsk Kray on the basis of resettlement to take part in the work of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Vyazemskiy, Birobidzhanskiy and Bikinskiy Rayons.

Citizens who move to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Khabarovsk Kray are furnished free rail travel and shipment of baggage (minimum 2 tons); at the place of settlement they are provided a house or apartment suitable for permanent residence, a loan is extended (600-800 rubles) to acquire a cow that is to be repaid over 3-5 years; benefits are furnished with respect to payments for utilities, no rent or payment for electricity and heating are to be made for 2 years, and no income tax is to be paid on income from agriculture for 8 years; a lump-sum money benefit is to be paid in the amount of 200 rubles for the head of the family and 75 rubles for each family member.

Comrades! If you decide to move to Khabarovsk Kray on the basis of resettlement, we are hereby informing you that until 11 March TaSSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and its local agencies are handling the filling out of resettlement documents and issuing the money benefit. Freight cars are to be loaded with the belongings of those who are moving on 11 and 12 March, and the train is to leave 13 March.

For additional information on this matter inquire at the following addresses: TaSSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, second floor, Room 12, Ulitsa Navoi, 5/2, Dushanbe, as well as departments for labor of oblispolkoms of the following cities: Kurgan-Tyube, 63 Ulitsa Lenina; Leninabad, 62 Ulitsa Michurina, and Kulyab, 29 Ulitsa Lenina.

TaSSR Official on Resettlement

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 15 Mar 83 p 4

[Interview with G. D. Dzhavov, deputy chairman of the TaSSR State Committee for Labor, by L. Serebrennikov: "Those Involved in the Resettlement Are on Their Way"; date and place not specified]

[Text] A special train departed from Dushanbe-1 Station on the night of 14 March. It is carrying inhabitants of our republic who have announced their desire to move permanently to Khabarovsk Kray.

Our correspondent L. Serebrennikov met G. D. Dzhavov, deputy chairman of the TaSSR State Committee for Labor, and asked him to answer a number of questions.

[Question] What sort of resettlement is this, Grezi Dzhavovich, and will it continue?

[Answer] I will say at once that resettlement is nothing new for us. But it has been taking place within the republic. This is the first time that people are going outside. There are 100 families on that train--more than 400 persons. Plans call for resettlement of more than 400 families during the 5-year period.

[Question] Where exactly are they going?

[Answer] To sovkhozes in Birobidzhanskiy, Vyazemskiy and Bikinskiy Rayons.

[Question] What sort of people are they, where do they come from?

[Answer] From all the republic's oblasts except the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast. Some 23 families, for example, from Leninabad Oblast. The ethnic composition is diverse: half the families are Russian, 16 Tajik and Uzbek, 13 Tatar, and there are Bashkirs, Chuvashes, and Ukrainians--in all representatives of 12 of our country's nationalities and ethnic minorities. I would like to emphasize that these are not simply inhabitants, but workers. More than half of them are able-bodied.

[Question] Please tell us a few words about the function of the State Committee for Labor.

[Answer] To do everything to implement the course of the party aimed at optimum use of labor resources. The committee and its local agencies carry on this effort with the help of party and Soviet authorities by means of job placement, organized recruitment of workers and agricultural resettlement. Just since the beginning of this 5-year period jobs have been found for 67,000 persons who were temporarily unemployed. The most important construction sites received 3,600 workers on the basis of organized recruitment, more than half of them going to RSFSR and the other republics. More than 500 families, amounting to more than 3,000 persons, have moved to new farms on virgin land.

[Question] It follows from everything you have said that ...

[Answer] Organized job placement for individuals and planned resettlement in agricultural production make it possible to satisfy more fully the people's need to choose their work and specialty, and it meets the manpower needs of enterprises, construction projects and new sovkhozes.

[Question] What is planned for the near future?

[Answer] The plan for economic and social development over the 5-year period calls for developing large tracts of land and for further development of the Southern Tajik Regional Industrial Complex. And additional manpower is needed everywhere. Over the 5 years we are to send out 15,000 persons on the basis of organized recruitment. Almost half of them will be leaving the republic. Resettlement is to involve 1,600 families. As has already been said, 400 families for the Far East, and the rest within the republic.

[Question] And now, Grezi Dzhevovich, let us go back to our, what we might call, Far Easterners. What awaits them there?

[Answer] Separate dwellings with adjoining plots or well-equipped apartments, a one-time benefit in the amount of 200 rubles for the head of the family and 75 rubles for each member of the family. Travel and shipment of belongings are free. For the first 2 years the new settlers will not pay rent or utilities, for 8 years they are exempted from the farming tax. If they wish to build, they will receive credit, which will thereafter be almost entirely repaid by the farm. In short, our state is showing exceptional concern about the people involved in the resettlement.

[Question] Do you have any sort of evidence as to how the new settlers are living and working there?

[Answer] Yes. From more than a single source. Here, for example, is the newspaper of Vyazemskiy Rayon: LENINSKIY PUT'. It has published several letters. Let us just take this one. The Kaluzhskiy family from the village Kedrovo writes to someone in Stavropol Kray: "We have now been living in the Far East for 3 years, and we can say that we feel ourselves to be native Far Easterners.... It is a large and pretty village on the bank of the Ussuri. The apartments are two-room, a large porch and kitchen. We work in the sovkhoz's dairy farm. Our pay is not bad, 250-300 rubles apiece...."

It goes on to say that they have a variety of poultry in their own farming operation, everything is growing in the garden, even cantaloupe, and there is excellent fishing in the Ussuri. The letter ends this way: "The climate here is excellent. The winter is snowy, the air--it is wonderful! The summer is warm. We are not sorry that we left the Caucasus. Our home is here now."

The other letters in this newspaper are for the present addressed to rayons in Voroshilovgrad and Zaporozhye Oblasts. But it won't be long now before letters of the same kind will be coming to Tajikistan.

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NATIONAL

ATHEISTIC EDUCATION CRITICIZED FOR SPREADING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 24 Mar 83) pp 108-115

[Article by I. Galitskaya: "Certain Questions on the Atheistic Indoctrination of Youth"]

[Text] Sociological research conducted in recent years in our nation has shown that at present an absolute majority of the Soviet youth is atheists. While in the 1920's, nonbelievers and atheists among the youth were around 60 percent, in the 1970's they were around 97 percent.

The anticommunistically inclined church figures in the West have endeavored to depict the atheism of a predominant majority of the Soviet youth as something accidental which has no basis in socialist society itself. In their opinion, the younger generation does not have a negative attitude toward religion, but supposedly there is only disbelief mixed with a curiosity about the church and the church past. Contrary to the assertions of the churchmen, the situation is completely different. The mass atheism of the Soviet youth has profound roots in the very nature of the socialist system and in the economic, social and cultural changes occurring in our nation. Here an important place is also played by atheistic indoctrination which is constantly improved in accord with the conditions of life for every new generation of people.

The spiritual development and indoctrination of the Soviet youth are inseparably tied to scientific and technical progress, to cultural growth and an improved educational system. In accord with the requirements of scientific and technical progress, the very content of the knowledge which is assimilated by the younger generation has changed greatly. It now includes a broad range of natural scientific and humanities questions which comprise the basis also for a more profound assimilation of atheistic conclusions.

Hence, favorable conditions have arisen for the development of the atheistic awareness of the youth. At the same time, the demands on indoctrinational work have increased. In considering the high intellectual level of the younger generation, it is particularly important that criticism of religion be strictly provable and well argued, relying on the achievements of modern natural scientific and humanities knowledge. Here there should be no mere declarative approach or a repetition of the common and old saws, those shortcomings the elimination of which was pointed out by the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination" (1979).

In recent years, the anticommunist circles in the West have intensified their efforts to influence our nation's youth. Here a major place has been assigned to religion among the means of ideological influence. Radio broadcasts are the basic channel by which they have endeavored to disseminate ideas. The number of such broadcasts has increased sharply. Their forms are extremely diverse. There is religious preaching, the recording of services and the explaining of the sense of one or another rite or dogma. Religious subjects are frequently incorporated in the fabric of broadcasts on other subjects and are concealed. The religious broadcasts, as a rule, are accompanied by music in order to make them more attractive for the youth.

As for the content of these broadcasts, we must first of all mention certain theses which are constantly played out in them. Thus, at present, in the West the myth of a religious rebirth in the Soviet Union is being exaggerated. This is supposedly caused by the turning of the youth to religion. An effort is made to persuade the radio listeners that religiousness is an inseparable trait of national self-consciousness and for this reason a loss of religiousness means a violating of the national make-up and that a national rebirth is possible supposedly only on a religious basis. Anticommunist propaganda has endeavored to persuade the youth that in our nation the rights of believers are being violated and here they intentionally distort the position of the Communist Party and the Soviet government on the attitude toward religion and the church and Soviet legislation on cults, in particular (Article 52 of the USSR Constitution). An important place is given to a criticism of atheism which is declared to be a policy artificially imposed on people and not related to the spiritual culture of them.

It is essential to emphasize that when we speak about the attempts of the church to impede the process of the withering away of religion and to disseminate religion among the youth, this question must not be interpreted in a simplified manner. The church very delicately adapts to new conditions, it revises and modernizes religious teachings and from religious ideas selects precisely those which to a greater degree could be attractive for modern youth. All of this requires an increased level of atheistic propaganda.

In accord with the integrated understanding of the process of communist indoctrination, a harmoniously and well developed personality should be its end result. Atheistic indoctrination is an indispensable component in this process. Its aim is to overcome religiousness in those children, juveniles and young persons who are still under the sway of religion and to develop in all youth a scientific-materialistic, atheistic ideology.

The atheist indoctrinator is profoundly convinced of the falaciousness of religion and has an implacable attitude toward it. However, his implacability has nothing in common with an outright negation of religion. His criticism of a religious ideology is based upon a clear understanding of the reactionary role of religion in society's development as well as on a knowledge of the ways and conditions for overcoming it. The atheist constructs his line of argument using various areas of knowledge, including philosophy, scientific atheism, history and natural science and relies on the experience of life. The atheist fights not against the believer, but rather against the false religious philosophy. An awareness of the goals of atheistic indoctrination is not only a

theoretical, but also an important practical question. A real, correctly posed goal allows the indoctrinator, teacher or propagandist to also find the real means of achieving it. It is equally important that the youth itself possess clear ideas about the goals of atheistic indoctrination, both the non-believing as well as that portion which has been exposed to a religious influence.

In our practical work, we often encounter distorted ideas about atheists. At times believers feel that morality is impossible without religion. Thus, the Baptists who are supporters of the Council [Convention] of Churches put the believer in sharp opposition to the atheist. Such human failings as greed, hypocrisy, drunkenness and egoism are explained by them by the spread of disbelief. In closing their eyes to the fact that atheists also struggle to eradicate these failings, they ascribe everything bad to the nonbeliever. This is the aim of isolating the Baptist youth from contact with atheists and to close them off from exposure to materialistic ideas. Unfortunately, in a number of instances, their activities have been successful. Incorrect notions about atheists are sometimes encountered also among nonbelievers. Certain young people assume that an atheist is a person who in the "most militant" manner fights against religion, demands its banning and that the louder such a person "refutes" religion the more convincing he seems. As an illustration, let us refer to the tractor driver depicted in the short story by V. Shukshin entitled "The Strong Peasant" who on his own authority knocked down the village church even though it was not functioning. Satisfied with himself and confident that he was more conscientious than his fellow villagers and the teacher who were against its destruction, he boastfully described his "feat."¹

In noting the high level of atheisticness in the Soviet youth, we, of course, should not forget that an atheistic ideology has not fully captured the minds of all the youth. A scientific-materialistic ideology does not take shape all at once. Here let us take up certain particular features of that youthful audience in which the atheists must work.

The young persons who are presently under the sway of religion, at present in many ways differ from their fellow believers in the 1920's or 1930's and primarily in the fact that their general educational level has increased significantly. Understandably, a certain increased cultural level among young believers has occurred against the general background of the greater cultural and educational level of all the Soviet youth. The influence of culture and education on the believing young men and women is unsurmountable. Many of them have lost their prejudiced attitude toward science. At present, often the young believers try to reconcile their religious views with scientific knowledge which they acquire at school. Of course, this cannot be done, for a scientific-materialistic ideology based upon scientific conclusions and achievements and a religious philosophy based on belief and myths which arose thousands of years ago cannot be reconciled in a noncontradictory manner.

¹ See "Besedy pri yasnoy lune. Rasskazy" [Talks in Bright Moonlight. Short Stories], Moscow, 1975, p 193.

In such an important matter as participation in socially useful labor, young believers, like the believers of other age groups, are guided not by religious ideas, but rather by an awareness of social duty and they highly regard such features in the life of a production collective as friendship, mutual aid on the job, attention and exactingness on one another. The believing youth love their Soviet motherland and in every possible way support the socialist system. In other words, in terms of the values of the socialist way of life, the believing youth, as a rule, differs little from their atheist compatriots. Certainly, religiousness cannot help but leave an impression on the perception of the world, social conduct and on certain sociopsychological features in the personality of a young person as a whole. Under the influence of religion, there is a distorting of the real relationships of objective reality in the mind of the believer, incorrect notions about the place of man in the world are formed, a passive position in life is reinforced and an optimistic view of the world so inherent to youth is suppressed. Certain moral qualities are also formed. Pedagogues have pointed out, for example, that inherent to students from believing families are often such character traits as submissiveness, a lack of confidence in their own forces and passivity.

Research has disclosed a very important pattern which defines the general direction of the shaping of ideology among the believing youth under socialist conditions. Its essence is that religion more and more is actually being expelled from the awareness of the young believers; in their lives they more and more rely not on religious requirements, but are guided by demands which arise under the influence of socialist reality. Even among the Baptists, where all the "secular" life of the believer is strictly regulated and defined by religious belief, the youth is beginning to prefer school exercises, social work and secular amusements to prayer meetings. At the same time the process of the eroding of religious consciousness does not occur without contradictions. In certain religious communities a revival of religious life can be observed and some of them have succeeded in halting the aging process of the organization and to fill out their ranks from the youth.

The believing youth is extremely diverse in terms of the forms of manifestation of their religious views, in terms of their depth and consistency. For example, the religiousness of a young Baptist differs substantially from the beliefs of an Orthodox. It is possible to encounter young persons whose religiousness is expressed predominantly in the following of religious rites as well as those who deny ceremony and so forth.

The most widespread form of religiousness is a belief in the existence of a certain impersonal, supernatural force which supposedly influences the phenomena of nature and particularly the events of a person's personal destiny. Young persons whom we would put in this religious type deny traditional religion and explain it by the ignorance of people. Such youth does not know religious mythology, the prayers or religious literature, it denies the rites and divine services and has the haziest notions of the social and moral religious teachings. Its ideas of supernatural force are identical in essence with the laws of nature.

Another smaller group which however is the greatest difficulty for atheists is the youth under the influence of traditional religion (Orthodoxy, _____)

Catholicism, Islam, Baptist and so forth). They are convinced of the existence of God, they perform religious rites, they attend church, meetinghouse and so forth. Here the degree of religiousness of such persons differs. Researchers have established among them fanatics, convinced believers and vacillators.

Certainly atheistic work must not be restricted to just the believers. There must be not a mere disbelief in God, but rather an atheistic conviction based on a materialistic ideology and inseparably linked with a high level of education and communist morality.

Persons who are indifferent to religion and to atheism comprise a significant group among the nonbelieving youth. On the one hand, they deny the existence of God and supernatural phenomena, they recognize that the world around them develops according to its own laws and they refute the immortality of the soul, but on the other hand, they show a neutral or passive attitude toward religion.

An indifferent attitude toward religion is not related to one or another social affiliation of the young people. We encounter persons indifferent to religion equally among students, young workers, and kolkhoz youth. Consequently, in social terms this is a rather heterogeneous group. A certain link can be seen between the indifferent attitude toward religion and the educational level of the young people as a larger portion of the religiously indifferent youth has a high educational level. At the same time, it is well known that atheistic conviction far from always is a consequence of the corresponding scientific or philosophical knowledge. This can be seen, in particular, from the neutral attitude toward religion on the part of certain students in institutions of higher learning and highly skilled specialists. On the other hand a direct dependence can be established between an indifferent attitude toward religion and the level of atheistic knowledge. Characteristically, virtually all the young people expressing an indifferent attitude toward religion have the most superficial and fragmentary information about the area of scientific atheism.

In actual atheistic work with the youth, many educators up to now have viewed an indifferent attitude toward religion as a manifestation of an atheistic persuasion and for this reason feel that indoctrinational work should be carried out only with believers. This certainly is wrong. Experience shows that often erroneous views of a religious philosophy and the idealization of individual aspects of it arise on the grounds of an indifferent attitude toward religion and atheism. Thus, an analysis of works by school children on subjects proposed to them for studying their attitude toward religion has shown that some of them assume that the church is capable of improving the spiritual world of man and so forth. Indifference is also manifested in a conciliatory attitude on the part of certain young people toward religious rites and holidays. Instances are known of the participation of nonbelieving youth in the rites of baptism and weddings. These instances are not missed by the church which interprets them as a manifestation of the growing interest of youth in religion.

Certainly, it would be wrong to see religiousness in these instances. The reasons for the participation of nonbelieving youth in various rites and particularly in the rite of matrimony are the most diverse. For the young people, for

instance, the domestic side of the forthcoming holiday may assume importance such as the preparing of the holiday table, the decorating of Easter eggs and so forth. The religious actions which derive directly from religious ideas, for example, participation in holiday religious ceremonies, are not adopted by the youth. An interest in the aesthetic aspect of a religious rite is a widespread reason for participation in it. A majority of the young men and women participating in the rite, in disregarding the ideological content of the religious celebration, perceive it as a beautiful, theatrical action.

Certain young people participate in a rite due to the prejudice widespread among them that religious rites are a folk tradition not related to belief. Here one can feel the inability to separate the national from the religious and an uncritical attitude toward the culture of the past.

An analysis of a neutral attitude toward religion indicates that under certain unfavorable circumstances in life, indifference to religion creates a source from whence the servants of the cult can draw adherents. All of this shows the need to carry out systematic and purposeful atheistic work as well among this group of youth.

At present, the role of atheistic knowledge in shaping the materialistic ideology of the youth is growing stronger. It is a fact that the present youth, in contrast to their compatriots of the 1920's and 1930's, have virtually no contact directly with religion and the church on an emotional level. The youth grew up under conditions when the church had been virtually excluded from the sphere of social life by historical development and had demonstrated its loyal attitude toward the Soviet system. For this reason, it requires serious theoretical knowledge and definite experience in life to be able to distinguish between the loyal political decision of the church and the reactionary, antiscientific essence of religious ideology. Consequently, a scientific organization of atheistic indoctrination for the younger generation and the ability to show them the true nature of a religious ideology have assumed ever-greater significance.

In the 1920's, the atheistic knowledge which propaganda provided predominantly concerned two questions: the unmasking of the links of Tsarism and the church, capital and religion; unmasking any sort of religious "miracles" which were fabricated by the clergy (the "miracles of the floating icons," the "miracles of the spontaneously igniting candles"; in chemical experiments the conversion of water into wine was demonstrated and so forth). At the same time, such atheistic work was very important and achieved its aim. At present, such questions are no longer pertinent in atheistic work, for the youth now, as we have already said, in terms of development level differs noticeably from their contemporaries of those times while even the clergy are no longer engaged in such "miracles."

Furthermore, a study of atheistic indoctrination in schools shows that certain teachers, in endeavoring to acquaint the students as widely as possible with the questions of scientific atheism, also acquaint them with the dogmas and religious currents which are not even encountered in our country. Wide atheistic education of course is important, but it does not always work directly to

shape atheistic convictions. Atheistic knowledge is required which would aid first of all in forming precisely atheistic convictions. Here one can establish three areas of such knowledge. The first is related to disclosing the social nature of religion; the second to showing the irreconcilability of scientific and religious ideologies; the third to disclosing the progressive, humanistic nature of scientific atheism.

In the minds of the youth, a notion of religion should be shaped as a fantastic reflection of the impotence and dependence of man upon the wrath of external conditions. The youth should be perfectly aware that the basic function of religion is an illusory-compensatory one, that it leads man from real actions, from the struggle to change the conditions of his life into a dream world and thereby reconciles him to those phenomena in life which must be altered and improved. Herein lies the reactionary essence of religion. This it has been and remains, regardless of the historical era, the social system or the political position which the church held.

The atheistic conviction of the youth should be based upon a knowledge of the conditions for overcoming religion and on an understanding that religion in arising out of certain conditions has historically a transitory nature. The youth should know what is the essence of freedom of conscience and what attitude our state and party have assumed toward religion, the church and the faithful. Finally, the youth should know what progressive role has been played by atheism in the history of science and culture and in the moral development of people.

These problems here have been formulated in a most general form and, of course, should be concretized in accord with the age of the audience and disclosed using various materials depending upon whether the atheistic work is being conducted among school children, students in higher institutions of learning, worker or rural youth.

The timeliness of the designated problems of atheistic indoctrination is determined by a number of factors, including by new trends in the activities of religious organizations, by the particular features of the ideological struggle and so forth.

Thus, at present, many religious organizations, in particular the Russian Orthodox Church, have abandoned the gloomy pages of its history and are endeavoring to assume services in developing the culture of the Russian people. The idealization of the role of religion and the church in the development of culture and education is a new aspect in the position of the defenders of religion. In essence, it is a question of playing upon the interest which the youth shows in history, in particular, for the monuments of antiquity, many of which are of religious significance.

As is known, these monuments were created in the Middle Ages, when religion permeated all aspects of human life such as science, painting, architecture and music. The views of people from the distant past and the cosmogonic ideas of that age are imprinted in the cultural monuments under a religious veil and from them we learn of manifestations of social protest and about the everyday life and artistic tastes of various social strata.

However, the value of the monuments of the past is not only in the information they provide. Many religious monuments are works of art. These are primarily the churches and icons. Designed for the performance of religious rites, they in spite of their purpose had not a religious, but rather a human content, reflecting by religious means the aspirations, sufferings, disappointments and joy of people from that remote time. And one can understand why our youth is interested in the monuments of antiquity. Such interest shows a growth of their emotional and spiritual culture.

However, for certain people, this interest in antiquity has been turned into a fashion or almost the main form of manifesting spiritual needs. The supporters of religion, in endeavoring to revive an interest in it, have ascribed a progressive role to it in the development of art and culture. These claims, certainly, are invalid. Although various church organizations, their representatives in various periods of the history of peoples did hold progressive positions and support the people of art, religion due to the falseness of its ideological base did not contribute to the true development of society's spiritual life. In light of what has been said, it is apparent how important it is to develop in the youth correct criteria for assessing the so-called religious art works of the past, and to teach them to see the richness of the spiritual culture of people of those times behind the religious facade. The instilling of a correct attitude toward artistic works can be greatly aided by excursions to art museums, the organizing of art exhibits, the collective viewing, for example, of reproductions of Renaissance paintings and other means for increasing the aesthetic culture of the youth.

As is known, the church at present is accentuating the problems of morality. In sermons and religious literature, more and more frequently the questions are being raised of the purpose of life, the responsibility of man to society and himself, the moral ideal, good and evil, happiness and so forth. These questions, naturally, are of concern to the youth. In Christianity, as is known, Jesus Christ is the moral ideal. While previously the meekness and all-forgivingness of Christ were emphasized more, now in the forefront are those qualities of his which, in the ideas of the proponents of religion, should more impress the youth such as sacrifice, suffering for the sake of others and so forth.

More attention must be given to this aspect of the church's activities in our atheistic work. Research has shown that while a generally correct understanding of the role of religion in the history of natural science is formed among pupils and students (here correct views are almost 100 percent), the understanding of religion's role in the moral development of man has been noticeably distorted. Religion is perceived by some of them—even the nonbelievers—as a repository or regulator of moral attitudes and as a carrier of moral principle.

In this regard, it is particularly important to show the positive nature of scientific atheism, its influence on the spiritual world of the individual and its role in the moral and scientific progress of mankind. Atheism is not merely the negation of religion, but rather a positive concept related to a materialistic ideology, communist morality, high ideological conviction and is an independent spiritual value.

Of course, atheistic indoctrinational work with the youth is not restricted to the dissemination of atheistic knowledge. The formation of atheistic convictions is a process of integrating atheistic knowledge into an assessment, an attitude toward religion as a whole and toward certain manifestations of religiousness. Here a very important role is also played by the involvement of the youth itself in atheistic work. At present, such forms have developed as atheistic circles, clubs, question and answer evenings, atheistic contests, lecture series and so forth. Here the view of religion is moved from a knowledge gained from books to a broad range of phenomena which manifests the religiousness of people and to various situations in life; here the attitude toward religion and atheism is shaped. The main thing is that in the process of the active involvement of the youth in atheistic work it should develop the ability to form its own practical attitudes also in accord with existing atheistic convictions.

Nonreligious rites play a major role in developing the atheistic views of the youth. Many of these at present have become part of everyday life (coming-of-age days, the celebrating of worker dynasties, send-offs into the army, spring holiday, harvest holiday and so forth). For turning the nonreligious rites into a tradition, it is important that they be not only beautiful and emotionally satisfying. The main thing is that the youth be not a spectator in them, but rather an active participant in order that these rites realize the need for people to be in touch and to jointly participate in leisure and collective experiences.

This particular feature of a rite was pointed out by V. V. Veresayev back in 1925. He wrote: "The essence of a rite is not in mysticism, not in magic, or not in 'everyday theatricality.' Its main purpose is that it, on the one hand, provides people with readymade, artistically reinforced channels for expressing feelings constricted in the soul and on the other, organizes these very feelings, it directs, illuminates and deepens them. The church magnificently considered the enormous effective significance of the rite. It must also be considered by the new community."²

An individual approach assumes great importance in working with believers. This is a biune process including the overcoming of the religious views of the believing youth and simultaneously the development of atheistic convictions in them. Individual work demands from the educator or propagandist a good knowledge of psychology, of the religious teachings professed by the believer and the religious environment in which the young person was formed. Indoctrinational activities, particularly when it is a question of children and juveniles, are inseparable from work in the family which is the basic source of their religiousness. It must not be forgotten that while some believing parents are tolerant of materialistic ideas which their children receive in school, in the Pioneer and Komsomol organizations, others (this is particularly characteristic for the Baptists which are followers of the Council of Churches, the Jehovahs Witnesses and the Seventh-Day Adventists) try to protect their children from

² V. V. Veresayev, "Ob obryadakh starykh i novykh (k khudozhestvennomu oformleniyu byta)" [On Old and New Rites (On the Artistic Framework for Everyday Life)], Moscow, 1926, p 30.

the school's influence. Work with believing parents includes diverse means of influence such as talks, lectures and the organizing of film lecture series. The choice of these is dictated also by the nature of belief, by the attitude toward school, toward the Pioneer and Komsomol organizations and by education. Here only the principles of atheistic work remain unchanged, that is, a sincere attitude toward the believers, irreconcilability for a religious ideology and profound interest in the fate of the believer.

Atheistic indoctrination, in being an independent sphere of ideological work, is organically linked to other areas of communist indoctrination. An important condition for its success is a close tie with the carrying out of socioeconomic and cultural tasks in society's development, the involvement of the youth in socialist construction, the development of their social activity and the growth of education and culture.

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NATIONAL

RUSSIAN NATIONALIST PAINTER DISCUSSES HIS WORK

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 24 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by V. Lysenkov in the column "People in Art": "A Window Into the World of a Painter"]

[Text] Quite recently I had an opportunity to meet USSR People's Painter Il'ya Sergeyevich Glazunov in Moscow. Those who were at the meeting asked dozens of questions of the painter and received a frank and thorough answer to all of them. I also had questions but I left them for later, for the unofficial part of the meeting because we had a prior arrangement about it. So for the time being I listened to Glazunov and was convinced once more that an artist's morals are manifested not only when he takes a brush or pen in hand but also during meetings with his viewers and readers.

Let us recall, for example, the meetings in Ostankino with V. Astaf'yev and M. Ul'yanov. What a great moral lesson they conveyed to all who were in the hall or to those in front of television screens! Quiet recently the Central television [TsT] gave us nearly 2 hours to get acquainted with Glazunov--a painter, a man. Off the screen--it was the same truthful feelings of thought which we saw on the screen, but more visible, stronger. But that is because of the direct contact. The most important that one takes away with him after a meeting with Glazunov is that here is a man before you who has risen to the heights of national artistic consciousness and that this domineering feature of his personality is clearly reflected in creativity. "By developing the national basis," the artist says, "we are enriching world culture."

The moral philosophical heights to which the artist had risen imply broad interests moving him in a tireless search of an ideal, harmony in the desire to learn and reflect the world.

In 1969, Il'ya Glazunov visited the Nurekskaya GES and created a series of portraits of hydroelectric power station builders. The delicate transmission of national character is striking in the portraits of Nurek builders. In the faces of Burya Khudoyberdyev and Kurban Gulov one can easily perceive a certain contemplativeness and kindness. They do not have the hardness and decisiveness as, for example, the portraits of builders of the Baykal-Amur railway [BAM], which is quite natural: the builders of Nurek are local inhabitants, yesterday's villagers and their way of life had an obvious influence on the formation of their character.

Several portraits, which were created by the painter in our republic, are included in his album. But I have not seen paintings by Glazunov anywhere in Nurek on my numerous visits there. Their fate is unknown. During a private talk with the artist, I asked him about the whereabouts of his paintings which he painted during his visit in Tajikistan. "In Nurek," he responded, "I have nothing left."

Il'ya Glazunov today--one of the world's recognized portraitists. Brilliant portraits of many outstanding men of culture--(F. Fellini), (D. Sikeyros) and (E. de Filippo) and of political figures belong to his pen. But as with any great painter, his brush is democratic.

"I always work with great joy on portraits of statesmen and public figures, scientists and literary and art workers," I. Glazunov wrote in an article for a UNESCO informational paper in connection with the opening of his mural at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris. "To that which they convey to people, I always want to add my own understanding of their creative state or public activity. But I paint portraits with no lesser enthusiasm of "noneminent" people, whose great labor and deeds may not be always seen right away and not by all. To me every person is interesting professionally since he is unique, an individual, a separate spiritual value." This quality is also reflected in the series of works created in our republic, be they the builders of the power-generating giant on the Vakhsha or a portrait of a kolkhoz member.

The mural for the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris is a distinctive composition portrait of outstanding cultural workers of our multinational motherland. "For a long time I nurtured such a project--to show the contribution of the peoples of the USSR to the development of world civilization and culture," the painter wrote in connection with this work. Its universal recognition is testimony not only to the painter's mastery but also to the high philosophical and moral principle which is the basis of his creativity.

Only a person of high principles would rush to a hot spot on the planet and paint pictures of fighters-patriots literally under the bombs as it was with Glazunov in Vietnam, where he was during the very height of American imperialism's aggression. The portraits of defenders of Vietnam are widely known in the world as are the portraits of ordinary Chileans, which were created literally on the eve of the fascist putsch.

In speaking of Glazunov's creative scope one cannot limit himself to portraits alone. The painter himself singles out four cycles in his creativity. Besides portraits it includes a cycle of work on the subjects of Russia's history, book illustrations and another cycle which is defined by the painter himself as a lyric diary of man who lives in a large modern city. But lately one more direction in Glazunov's creativity was ascertained--theater-decorative. A deep knowledge of Russian history and ancient culture of his people seemed to prompt that who else but Glazunov should work on decorations for such plays as "Knyaz' Igor'" [Prince Igor'] or "Skazaniye o Grade Kitezhe" [The Legend of Kitezh City] (incidentally, the staging of "Knyaz' Igor'" with Glazunov's decorations was already realized in the GDR). Together with his wife N. Vinogradova, who comes from the family of Benoit which is known by the entire world of art, he is now working on a play at one of the theaters in Moscow. It can be expected that

here Glazunov's talent will also be revealed brilliantly and strongly and that his design will become a phenomenon in Soviet theater-decorative art.

This hope is rooted in the fact that everything that was done by Glazunov so far is significant, talented and impressive. If one is to talk about paintings on the subjects of Russia's history, then everyone remembers his portraits of Prince Igor' and the portraits "Gospodin Velikiy Novgorod" [Master Great Novgorod], "Dva Knyazya" [Two Princes] and "Russkiy Ikar" [The Russian Icarus]. The list can be continued on and on. Our first poet said that "one may not only be proud of the glory of one's ancestors but must be, for not to respect it is shameful indifference." The approach of one of the most notable dates--the 600th anniversary of the Kulikovo battle has raised in the painter a wave of thoughts and feelings of Russia's destinies, which were expressed in the widely known cycle today the "Polye Kulikovo" [The Kulikovo Field].

In referring to Il'ya Glazunov one does not want to say that he worked on illustrations for works of one or another writer. Here one is somewhat repelled by the cold word "illustration" because Glazunov's illustrations are truly works of art. The images of famous heroes created by him amaze one by the striking feeling of graphic and philosophical essence of work, a feeling of measure, harmony. As an example one may cite the illustrations to collected works of Glazunov's beloved writer--F. Dostoyevskiy, which are universally recognized and have already become a part of our spiritual culture. The owners of books by N. Nekrasov, V. Mel'nikov-Pecherskiy, N. Leskov, A. K. Tolstoy and A. Blok with Glazunov's illustrations are lucky.

One of the most reliable indicators of a person's creative possibilities is the indicator of variation--of how cardinally an artist may change a project and propose new solutions. Quite recently there was a series of postcards on sale with illustrations to A. Blok's works. The two strangers offered by Glazunov are unlike in every respect, nevertheless, both belong to Blok! Such is the magic of talent, such is its feeling of the essence of portrayed things. This is far from a sole example and anyone can convince himself in this by plunging into Glazunov's figurative world.

A major artist is always a major personality. Il'ya Glazunov is one of the founders of the Society for the Preservation of the Country's Monuments. This is far from a bureaucratic duty for him. As a result of people like him, many valuable monuments of the past were preserved and their restoration is underway. Glazunov is founder of the Ethnographic Museum of Russian Art, which has a collection of genuine items of people's customs and mores, embroideries and costumes.

The artist's paintings are a window into his world. Glazunov's world is broad and extensive. It is built according to the yardstick of our contemporary in the best understanding of this word, of a man to whom all joys and pains of humanity are close. He formulated his duty and views briefly in an article carried in PRAVDA: "A painter is a person who seeks answers to questions posed by time, who participates actively in the life of his people. Then the arbitrariness of abstract form creativity and the indifference of photographic naturalism are naturally alien to him."

In concluding the story about my meeting with Glazunov, I would like to express an idea of how good it would be if everything painted by him in Nurek is collected together and an opportunity is given to residents of the republic to familiarize themselves with the creativity of a great master.

NATIONAL

SOURCES FOR HISTORY OF PARTY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 5, May 83 (signed to press 29 April 1983) pages 123-133 carries an 11,000-word article titled "The Preparation of Party Cadres in Party Educational Institutions" by L. S. Leonova. The article reviews the sources available for a history of the party educational system and provides extensive bibliographic footnotes.

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CSO: 1800/1365

FIRST PART OF PRIZE-WINNING CHIVILIKHIN 'NOVEL-ESSAY' PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NASH SOVREMENNİK in Russian No 5, May 83 (signed to press 22 April 1983) pages 21-129 carries a 65,000-word first installment of a "novel-essay" titled "Memory" by Vladimir Chivilikhin. The second part of the novel was published earlier and won the 1982 State Prize. Chivilikhin's work consists of his reflections on the Russian past, the nature of memory, and their meaning for the present. A continuation is promised. In an introductory note, Chivilikhin explains the unusual publishing history of his work, one which meant that the first book of his novel is being published after the second.

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CSO: 1800/1359

WORKS OF SOVIET WAR NOVELIST YURIY BONDAREV REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NASH SOVREMENNİK in Russian No 5, May 83 (signed to press 22 April 1983) pages 163-178 carries a 10,000-word essay titled "From War to Peace. On the Creativity of Yuriy Bondarev" by Aleksandr Ovcharenko. The article reviews the various fictional works of Bondarev, who is best known for his novels about Soviet combat during World War II.

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REGIONAL

AUTHORITIES ACCUSED OF INDIFFERENCE TOWARD PARASITISM, ALCOHOLICS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 4 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by P. Aleksandrov: "The Morning-After Results"]

[Text] It is not love of the subject that makes us periodically return to the discussion on drunkenness, alcoholism and related phenomena. The life itself dictates this necessity, especially now, when the struggle to strengthen labor discipline and law and order has acquired the nationwide character. As a matter of fact an alcoholic is the worst enemy of order in the most general meaning of the word.

The following measures are to be taken against alcoholism and parasitism: to determine the responsible parties, to fine them, including payment for their stay in medical sobering stations, to register them for compulsory in-patient treatment and subsequent compulsory employment. It is implied that all organizations, enterprises and establishments must unilaterally render all possible assistance to the work of the militia. But how do matters stand in practice?

I had a talk with D. Beknazarov, the deputy chief of the Ordzhonikidzeabad gorispolkom Department of Internal Affairs, and P. Ismailov, the chief of the Medical Sobering Station--people directly related to the subject concerned. The impression received is not very optimistic: the authorities at many district enterprises seem to be rather indifferent to preventive measures for alcoholism and parasitism. Here is a specific example: L. Timonina, who has received higher education 10 years ago, has not been engaged in any activity. She has undergone compulsory therapy three times, the last one the previous year. The militia, correctly assuming that the most important thing in such cases is to work through the collective, sent her through the employment bureau to a baked goods factory. But the management at the factory were apparently more concerned with their target figures, for they refused to employ her. They didn't want to see the sick person behind the [targeted] percentages and extend her a helping hand.

Unfortunately such facts are not unique. Some managers pay little attention to the infractions of their own employees, and do not always respond to the requests what measures have been taken.

"We have to literally beat each such reply from them," says the chief of the dispensary, D. Kurbanov. "Among outpatients at sobering stations we often have workers from such enterprises as the "Sel'stroy-3" Trust's PMK-11 mill factory and from the broiler poultry factory.

Sales workers often put spokes in our wheel: Dozens of cases of regulation violations in the sale of alcoholic beverages were registered during the last year. Some zealous managers are eager to have their stores open for 24 hours in order to sell them.

What is the secret of such supreme diligence? Concern about the plan? Not at all. The plan is being fulfilled even without violations of trade regulations. As evidenced from spot-check inspection data, there is an obvious desire by some salespeople to benefit from the weakness of alcoholics by selling alcohol beyond the established time.

The leaders of the Ordzhonikidzeabad gorsipolkom were informed about these facts but there was no essential help on their part. There is little hope that the situation can change unless the city administration takes some prompt action. This problem cannot be solved by the militia alone.

A great deal could be done by druzhinniks [public order volunteers] in the struggle against alcoholism. They could but they do not do so much. For example, the management and public organizations of gorpo [city consumers society], motor depot #28 of Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport], and the city hospitals must select druzhinniks for duty, however there is no practical help: the list of these units exist only on the paper.

Perhaps the situation is better in the capital? In order to give an expert answer to this question, the author spent several evenings on duty at the medical sobering stations of the Oktyabersky and Central Rayons. The same story was observed here. For example, incidents have been recorded in Ordzhonikidzeabad when the same people were taken to the station six-eight times. And one such staunch parasite as P. Vasilyev, who stayed there countless times, demonstratively tore his work record book to pieces in the presence of the staff, as if to show by this that it's useless and that he was not going to work any more.

Similar facts were observed in Dushanbe. M. Repin from PSU Minpromstroymaterial District Construction Management of the Ministry of Construction Material Industry was delivered here six times, M. Mirzomedov from the brick plant, V. Kislyuk from the Institute of "Giprovodkhoz," G. Chernov from the ZhBK-3 [concrete construction] plant four times each. This list can be extended but not by names or organizations: DBKhBO [expansion unknown], construction and assembly trust of the republic MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], special motor depot, Municipal Economy Management's DDK [expansion unknown], tanning and shoe production association and others, from which many "clients" for the sobering stations come from.

When you look through the files of cases you start to think whether there is any use in further experiments with these zealous alcoholics and parasites at the medical sobering center level. What benefit do they bring their families and

society except harm? Public order agencies have to think of more efficient measures against those who so maliciously break the norms of our life.

The reader is right to ask to what extent are the managers themselves concerned with alcoholism of their employees? The figures speak for themselves: Ten notices sent by the sobering station received not a single reply from "Tadzhikstroyremont" [Tajik Construction and Maintenance]. The facts are very depressing, but the response of the management is even more so.

Pro-forma responses and evident dislike of some managers to take part in the important measures of alcoholism prevention deserve special attention. The information that V. Dronov, a metal worker of the plant "Tadzhikgidroagregat" was in medical sobering station, was sent to the management for discussion in the collective. The answer indicated that such a person was not listed at the plant. During verification, an obvious lie was revealed....

We are now fighting persistently with tardiness and absenteeism, with any lack of discipline at the plant and in everyday life. This is one of the correct ways to realize all the economic targets. But let's just think about losses sustained by society because of indulgence towards habitual alcoholics and parasites! Not only do they not produce any material values but require constant attention and service on the part of a large staff in various specialized institutions. You have to add here the tremendous moral damage caused by alcoholics. Documentary films based on information from medical sobering stations should be shown more often, particularly at the enterprises mentioned above.

...The door opens again and the next client appears, a diploma from the Kulyabsk Medical School drops from his pocket. Khasan Sangonov is not working and is being held for the third time already. He is aggressive and you can imagine how he behaves in the street if he is ready to attack the militia personnel.

Sangonov was brought here in the evening. But the fact that a worker of the brick plant V. Domashenko was drunk already at 10 o'clock in the morning does not need any comment!

"Fight alcoholism!," "Don't just walk by!"--such posters can be seen at many enterprises and organizations of the city. But often all preventive work against alcoholism is essentially limited to hanging of such posters. It is a fact that most absenteeism, lateness, production of defective goods comes after a drinking session. The alcoholics are of course punished. They are denied bonuses (if they deserve them), the 13th salary, and their right to receive a new apartment. But it is first of all the family that suffers from this.

Some enterprises have the practice of giving the salary directly to the wives of those who abuse alcohol. There exist many other ways to fight alcoholism. But there is no doubt that the most effective means is the active influence of the working collective when the discussion of the behavior of the offender is not limited only to a fine and an uncompromising discussion takes place like

in a family, for the working collective has to be a second family to everyone. Surely there is such a possibility everywhere to create an atmosphere where success and misfortunes could be shared by all members of the collective. This field is a subject of research for sociologists, and is of vital concern to party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and enterprises.

A lot depends, of course, on administrative bodies, including corresponding committees at ispolkoms, rayon departments of internal affairs. It would appear it is time to become less tolerant to people who have lost their ability to understand warnings. No moralizing, even the most sincere, can substitute for action.

12317

CSO: 1800/1020

REGIONAL

READING HABITS IN TAJIKISTAN REPORTED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 18 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by B. Makhmadoy, chief of the republic book trade association]

[Text] Which city in our republic does the most reading? The statistics provide the answer: the highest per capita book output is in Nurek--10 rubles, 43 kopecks. This figure is slightly lower in Dushanbe--7 rubles, 42 kopecks, in Kurgan-Tyube--6 rubles, 61 kopecks, and in Leninabad Oblast--6 rubles.

But we are well aware that the annual growth of book sales still does not signify a complete solution of the problem, we still cannot be satisfied with the demand of book lovers for certain types of literature. The association "Tadzhikkitob" is continuing to explore sources for enlarging the book market and improving ways of selling books. What is specifically being done so that the republic's readers have more favorable opportunities to find the books they need in stores?

First of all there are measures to expand and develop the network of bookstores. In 1982 three new general bookstores were opened for people in Dushanbe. The bookstore of workers building the Rogunskaya GES has been moved to a comfortable and spacious location.

For a number of years now "Tadzhikkitob" has been purposively carrying out specialization of the network of bookstores. In a specialized store the customer has more favorable opportunities to find the book he needs. In the capital of the republic three specialized bookstores were opened in 1982: "Tekhnicheskaya kniga" (technical books), "Bukinist" (old, rare and secondhand books), and a store which is a base for study of demand and for disseminating the literature of local publishing houses.

The personnel of the association are actively introducing progressive methods and forms of the book trade which are convenient for readers. In the past year another 14 bookstores have been converted to self-service. It is easier in such stores for the customer to become familiar with all the books offered and not just with those few of them displayed on the counter.

The worst shortage today is for fiction and children's literature. The shortage has created favorable soil for occurrence of negative phenomena: speculation, emergence of a so-called "black market," and an unhealthy premium hunting in connection with books. One effective way of satisfying readers' demand is to further improve the trade in old, rare and secondhand books.

It has become widespread practice for secondhand bookstores to adopt the useful know-how of handling books in other stores in the country. In the republic there are two stores specializing in rare, old and secondhand books--in Dushanbe and Nurek, and 12 book departments. Such a store will be opened very soon in Leninabad as well.

Book exchange among secondhand bookstores (or department) and customers has been introduced as a convenience to readers. Targeted exchange of books, in which the store is an active intermediary between booklovers, has also developed. Favorable conditions have been created for buying up editions for which the demand is constant. As a result the assortment of literature available for sale is becoming broader. It has become established practice in the secondhand book trade to hold secondhand book months, to make visits to enterprises and residential developments in the city to buy up literature.

We are paying particular attention to the study and discovery of reader demand. The assortment-profile charts of the area served by the stores have been revised and updated. The location of facilities of the economy and scientific and educational institutions is taken into account in compiling them. Given the shortage of certain types of editions, the need has arisen for more precise forecasting of consumer demand.

The libraries are given a large role in satisfying the demand of readers. They number about 4,500 in the republic. A sizable portion of them receive their books from library distribution warehouses. The association focuses its attention on their operation. Recently these warehouses have considerably improved the supply of publications to libraries.

We are striving so that our bookstores attract customers in their external appearance as well, so that they embellish the streets where they are located and so that they are a pleasure both to the clerks and the customers. In 1982 17 stores were repaired, underwent construction or were furnished up-to-date equipment. In designing their interior experienced interior designers paid great importance to all the elements: the finishing of the front, the design of the display windows, and the salesroom.

Now bookstores invite customers at a time convenient to them. At the desire of booklovers in the capital, the day for subscribing to subscription editions of literature was changed to Sunday. A study is being made of the experience of other cities in the country so that the subscription process is as acceptable as possible for people who live in the republic.

The entire system of measures to improve the book trade in Tajikistan ultimately comes down to a single goal, to help every man to learn about his book, to find it and obtain it in time, and to speed up the book's trip to the reader.

REGIONAL

MEAT PILFERING BLAMED ON INERTIA, LIBERALISM OF MANAGEMENT

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 3 Mar 83 p 2

[Article, no author given: "To the Snore of the Guards"]

[Text] That is how the court material published in Kommunist Tadjikistana on 26 January was called. It discussed the court proceedings against plunderers of state property at the Dushanbe meat-preserving plant.

The authors of the article give clear answers: systematic pilferage of the meat products at the plant occurred due to the poor checking by the extra-departmental security guards, inertia and liberalism of management and public organizations toward lawbreakers. By publishing this article the editorial office hoped to receive a concrete answer with regard to the undertaken measures that could eliminate the possibility of dishonest workers to enrich themselves at the expense of the state.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the republic sent a detailed report about elimination of shortcomings mentioned in the article concerning an organized service of militarized extra-departmental security guards. It states in part that the article has been discussed in all subdivisions of the Dushanbe extra-departmental security guards, at the management operations meeting of the extra-departmental security guards of the Tadzhik SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and at a party meeting of the extra-departmental security guard section of the Management of Internal Affairs of the Dushanbe City Executive Committee. They were instructed to discuss the article in all subdivisions of the extra-departmental security guard of the oblasts and regions under republican supervision. A meeting of the active members of the party, economic bodies and the management of the extra-departmental security guard was held at the meat-preserving plant. A scheme of measures was worked out to prevent lawbreaking at the plant.

The response of the management of the meat canning plant on the article was immediate. The reply was sent almost on the day of the publication of the article. Such rashness just puzzling for it consisted of general words and meaningless phrases. Who needs an "answer" that does not say anything? What practical measures have been taken to stop the plunderers? There was no mention about that. Involuntarily, you start to think that the management is still maintaining the same position that combatting lawbreakers is a matter for the militia. Will such a response to the newspaper article serve a purpose?

REGIONAL

TURKMEN-RUSSIAN LITERARY TIES IN 1970'S TRACED

Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR. SERIYA OBNCHESHTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 82 (signed to press 11 Feb 83) pp 90-93

[Article by M. P. Atayev, Turkmen State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy: "Interrelations of Russian and Turkmen Literature (1970's)"]

[Text] At the current level interaction and mutual enrichment between national cultures are regular factors in the spiritual life of our country. "In the variability of national forms of Soviet socialist culture," said L. I. Brezhnev, "common international characteristics are becoming more and more noticeable. The national is becoming more and more enriched with the achievements of other fraternal peoples. This is a progressive process. It answers the spirit of socialism and the interests of all the peoples of our country. This is the way a foundation is built for a new communist culture which knows no barriers and serves all workers equally" (1).

The communist party is giving a great deal of attention to art, the role of which is growing immeasurably in the formation of a world view in the Soviet man and in the formation of his moral convictions during the epoch of communist building. A vivid confirmation of this is the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Literary and Artistic Criticism" (1972). This document, so important for our literary science, emphasizes the necessity of more thoroughly analyzing "the processes of development of Soviet literature and art," and especially a significant factor of its development like the "mutual enrichment and coming together of the cultures of socialist nations" (2). In connection with this it is essential to thoroughly study the numerous literary ties and multi-faceted forms and types of interrelationships and mutual enrichment that are characteristic for the present stage of development of a multi-national Soviet literature.

The distinguished Soviet literary specialist G. Lomidze notes, "I will not be revealing something new when I say that in socialist society national cultures are enriched and interact under completely new historical conditions that are qualitatively different from those that existed previously, before the October socialist revolution. Socialist society with its democracy and humanism creates previously unheard of possibilities for free, disinterested, unlimited and undistorted relations between peoples. Socialism intends for and realizes in realistic terms friendship, the unity of national and social interests of all peoples and their united harmonious life. In socialism

there are many channels in operation for mutual relations; the resources for the development of all aspects of national culture are growing immeasurably" (9, pp 31-32).

Considerable experience has been accumulated in the study of problems related to the interaction and mutual enrichment of national literatures. A new stage in the study of this problem was reflected in the discussion on interrelations and mutual interaction of national literatures that was organized in 1960 by the Institute of World Literature imeni A. M. Gor'kiy together with the USSR Writers' Union.

After the discussion extensive works on the given problem were published-- "Interrelations and the Mutual Interaction of National Literatures. Materials from the Discussion of 11-15 January 1960" (1961); "The Problems Related to the Interaction of Modern Literatures" (1963) by G. I. Naupoloyeva; "The Contribution of the Peoples of the USSR to Russian Literature" (1965) and "October and National Literatures" (1967) by K. Zelinskiy; "The Paths of Development of Soviet Multi-National Literature" (1967); "The Problems Related to the Interrelations and Mutual Enrichment of Literature and Art in the USSR" (1968); "The International Pathos of Soviet Literature" (1970), "Leninism and the Fates of National Literatures" (1972) and "A Feeling of Great Community" (1978) by G. I. Lomidze; "The Interaction of Literatures and the Artistic Culture of Developed Socialism" (1977, 1981) and others. These works research the processes of the coming together and mutual enrichment of fraternal literatures, the international nature and national forms of artistic creativity and other questions.

At the present time Turkmen literary criticism has at its disposal a number of works which discuss the ties of Turkmen literature with other fraternal literatures of the peoples of the USSR. For example, the monographs and articles of B. Kerbabayev, D. Nuraliyev, Ye. Stepanova, A. Atadzhanov, A. Aborskiy, R. Esenov, Ch. Matalov and others contain evidence of Russian-Turkmen literary ties. These are also illuminated in the works of S. Karrryev (5) (on the influence of I. A. Krylov's fables on the works of Ata Salikh), G. Kuliyeva (6) (on the influence of A. P. Chekhov on the development of the genre of the realistic novella of N. Sarykhanov), and M. Kurbandsakhatov (8) (on the assimilation of the creative experience of V. V. Mayakovsky by Turkmen poet R. Seidov). We would particularly like to note the works of A. Muradov (10,11), which discuss the arrival in 1930 in Turkmeniya of the first brigade of Russian writers, the activities of well-known writers and poets such as L. Leonov, N. Tikhonov, Vs. Ivanov, V. Lugovskiy, P. Pavlenko and G. Sannikov on Turkmen soil, and the influence of their work on the development of Turkmen literature. This same problem is treated in the work of K. Dzhumayev (4), which shows the role of A. M. Gorky in the development of Turkmen Soviet literature, analyzes the translations of Gorky's works into the Turkmen language and examines the question of the traditions of Russian literature and in particular of the great proletarian writer in the work of Turkmen prose writers.

Russian-Turkmen literary ties during the period of the Great Patriotic War are thoroughly examined by N. Kuliyeva (7) as well. The translations of poets and their works are analyzed. Considerable attention in the dissertation is

focused on the works of Russian writers working in the Turkmen during the war and prose writers living in the republic and on the artistic ties between Russian and Turkmen drama of the war years.

Thus, most of the studies have focused on the ties between Russian and Turkmen literature during the war and post-war periods. There has been insufficient research on the 1970's, a period of intensive interaction and mutual enrichment between Russian and Turkmen literatures. "The 1970's will enter the history of Turkmen literature...as years of confirmation of the qualitatively new forms of interrelations between national literatures, forms of vital interaction receiving their expression in regional thematic meetings in addition to translations...It was during these years that critical thought was activated and that the first attempts were made to analyze national literatures according to type," writes critic S. Aliyeva (3, p 85).

What do we mean by "form of vital interaction"? First of all, under conditions of developed socialism interrelations expand and become deeper. This includes translations of artistic works, the exchange of national themes, the development of the image of a uni-national hero, the creative exchange involved in developing common themes, personal contact between the writers of fraternal republics, celebrations of anniversaries of national writers, celebrating days of fraternal literature and illuminating the literary lives of neighboring republics in the local press. We will mention the most important dates and events that facilitated a continued expansion and deepening of Russian-Turkmen literary ties in the 1970's.

In May 1971 in Ashkhabad the 6th Writers' Congress of Turkmenistan took place. Participating in it were the well-known poet M. Dudin, writer V. Poltoratskiy, and the poet and translator A. Tarkovskiy.

In 1972 on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the USSR the journal SOVETSKAYA LITERATURA devoted its November issue to multi-national Soviet poetry. In addition to the works of famous Soviet poets such as A. Tvardovskiy, M. Isakovskiy, N. Tikhonov and L. Surkov it published the poems of B. Kerbabayev, K. Seytliyev, A. Kovusov and A. Omarova.

In the fall of 1973 the Week of Children's Books was celebrated in Turkmenistan. Coming to Ashkhabad were poets G. Chistyakov and A. Bragin, prose writer T. Gladkov and poet and prose writer Vl. Bakhrevskiy, all of whom actively work with the largest publishing house for children's books in the country, "Molodaya gvardiya."

In 1974 M. Lukonin, V. Fomenko, F. Iskander, F. Taurin and R. Borodulin came to Turkmeniya. They repeated the route of the "first shock" brigade of Russian writers and saw those great changes that have occurred on Turkmen soil in the last 50 years. This trip enabled the writers to produce new works about the transformed region and its people.

In May 1974 in Ashkhabad there was a meeting of the writers of Central Asia and Kazakhstan devoted to the 50th anniversary of the formation of the republics and the communist parties of Uzbekistan, the Kirghiz, Tadzhikistan

and Turkmenistan on the theme, "The Revolutionary Movement and Socialist Building in the Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan and their Reflection in Literature." Speaking at this meeting were the well-known Soviet literary critics L. Klimovich and V. Borshchukov, the poet M. Lukonin, the prose writer N. Zadornov and others.

In the fall of 1974 in Moscow there was a celebration of the Days of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, which was dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the republic and its communist party. The poet N. Tikhonov spoke with great inspiration about the Leninist friendship of our peoples and there were also speeches by M. Lukonin, A. Tarkovskiy, O. Dmitriyev, K. Kurbannepesov, B. Khudaynazarov, K. Tangrykuliyeu and women poets T. Esenova and A. Omarova. The meetings during this celebration served to further strengthen the friendship and brotherhood of the Russian and Turkmen peoples.

In early 1975 the writers M. Gorbachev and L. Karelin and the translators O. Dmitriyev and T. Kalyakina came to Ashkhabad. They met with famous Turkmen writers, discussed certain problems and exchanged plans for the future. During this same year in Moscow the secretariat of the USSR's Writers' Union administration heard the arts report of the TSSR's writers' organization.

In the fall of 1976 the 8th All-Union Festival of Young Poets took place. Among the participants were N. Starshinov, O. Dmitriyev and Ye. Khromov.

In April 1978 the problems of artistic translation of Turkmen works into Russian were discussed at a meeting of the soviet on Turkmen literature of the USSR's Writers' Union secretariat. Speaking at the meeting were well-known translators, literary specialists, critics and writers--L. Klimovich, L. Karelin, M. Khummedov, S. Aliyeva, A. Zyrin, V. Rybin, Kh. Tangryberdyev, and Yu. Gordiyenko.

On 20-26 March 1979 the 7th All-Union Meeting of Young Writers took place in Moscow. Turkmenistan was represented by the young poets N. Redzhepov, K. Kurbanmuradov, A. Karayev, O. Annayev, Kh. Shirov and others.

From 29 September to 8 October 1980 the Days of Soviet Literature were celebrated in Turkmenistan. This was a celebration of multi-national Soviet literature under the banner, "Friendship of Peoples--Friendship of Literatures." Coming to our republic were the well-known writers L. Karelin, S. Abramov, A. Ferenchuk and V. Potanin, poets A. Prelovskiy, V. Zhukov and M. L'vov, literary specialists Yu. Surovtsev and V. Baranov, critics A. Mednikov, Dm. Moldavskiy and others. They conducted a serious discussion on problems that currently face multi-national Soviet literature. Within the framework of the Days of Soviet Literature there was also a conference on the theme, "A Developed Socialist Society and the Problems of Inter-relations and Mutual Enrichment of Fraternal Literatures at the Current Level."

The artistic translation is one of the important forms of creative mutual enrichment. With extreme gratitude we wish to mention the names of the active

propagandists of Turkmen literature and translators O. Dmitriyev, N. Grebnev, G. Kovalevich, T. Kalyakina, V. Kurditskiy, Yu. Belov, A. Zyrin, Yu. Ryabinin, V. Pankin and Yu. Gordiyenko.

In the 1970's translations into Russian of the following works appeared: K. Kuliyeu's "Bleak Days," "The Emir's Messenger" and "The Black Caravan," T. Dzhumagel'dyev's "The Land Remembers Everything" and "Lost," N. Dzhumayev's "Dzheykhun" and "Province," M. Khydyrov's "Road from Afar," A. Atadzhanov's "Kremni" and "I am Coming to You," T. Kurbanov's "Spring Drops," K. Kurbandsakhatov's "Toyli mergen," B. Khudaynazarov's "People of the Sands," Kh. Der'yayev's "Blizzard," B. Kerbabayev's "A Drop of Water--A Grain of Gold," K. Kurbanpesov's "Roots," N. Nuryyev's "Thank You for the Salt" and others. The works of Turkmen writers that have been translated into Russian seem to have acquired new life. In the Russian language, the language of international communication, Turkmen novels, stories, poems and plays have become accessible to all the peoples of the fraternal republics of our country.

In our opinion the close friendship and artistic cooperation between writers of fraternal republics can be included among the new traditions of our literatures. Friendly ties have developed between Russian and Turkmen writers, including K. Kurbanpesov and O. Dmitriyev, K. Kuliyeu and Yu. Surovtsev, K. Kurbandsakhatov and B. Runin, K. Tangrykuliyeu and S. Baruzdin and T. Esenova and L. Shchiphakhina.

At the present time Moscow critics and literary specialists are demonstrating great interest in the development of Turkmen Soviet literature. These include G. Lomidze, Z. Kedrin, L. Klimovich, Yu. Surovtsev, D. Moldavskiy, A. Mednikov, S. Aliyeva and others.

In the mutual enrichment of national literatures a significant role is assigned to the development by writers of a uni-national hero and to illuminating the life of a fraternal people. For example, the novel "A Drop of Water--a Grain of Gold" by B. Kerbabayev discusses the building of the Karakum Canal imeni V. I. Lenin, the novel "Black Caravan" by K. Kuliyeu depicts revolutionary events in Central Asia and the struggle against British intervention and the attempt to hinder the establishment of Soviet power, and the work "Kremni" by A. Atadzhanov describes the creation of the first kolkhozes. The novels "Dzheykhun" and "Province" by N. Dzhumayev and "Road from Afar" by M. Khydyrov depict the establishment of Soviet power in Turkmenistan. In the aforementioned works the authors have created the images of Russian people and have told about the inviolable friendship between the peoples of the USSR.

And vice versa, Turkmenistan, the history of the Turkmen people and their labor accomplishments, way of life and customs have been thoroughly studied in the works of Russian writers in the 1970's. This includes the novels "Masters and Nomads," "Smoke of the Shores" and "Burning Parallel" by V. Rybin, "Black Jaws" by P. Karpov, "Water Both Vital and Dead" and "The Bitter Wine of Nisa" by Yu. Belov and the stories "Seismological Belt" by L. Karelin and "Shakhir" by V. Bakhrevskiy.

Thus, the exchange of writers' delegations, meetings to discuss questions of multi-national Soviet literature and the problems of artistic translation and the exchange of national themes facilitate the strengthening of friendship and the mutual enrichment of fraternal literatures.

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REGIONAL

RECENT SHEVARDNADZE APPEARANCES NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Jun 83 on page 1 carries a 450-word article titled "Renovation of the Armenian Theater" and a 200-word article titled "Made in Italy." Both articles report on recent visits and brief remarks of E. A. Shevardnadze. The first reports Shevardnadze's visit to a remodelled Armenian theater; the second of Shevardnadze's attendance at a symposium and demonstration of agricultural technology. Also in attendance at the latter were representatives of unidentified Italian companies who lectured and demonstrated their products.

CSO: 1830/271

CHEKIST ACTIVITIES IN EARLY DAYS OF KAZAKHSTAN RECOUNTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 3, Mar 83 (signed to press 10 March 1983) on page 94 carries a 400-word review titled "A Book About the Chekists of Kazakhstan" by K. Nurpeisov and A. Ul'man. The review reports on the publication of V. K. Grigor'ev's "Agony" [in Russian; Alma-Ata, 1982], the story of activities of the Cheka in the early days of Soviet power in Kazakhstan. According to the reviewers, the book gives details of Chekist operations against "counterrevolutionaries, bourgeois and petty bourgeois political parties and groups, feudal landowners, and militant clergymen." A major theme of the book, according to the reviewers, is that "the success of the organs of the Cheka in many things was determined by the leadership and assistance of the party."

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BRIEFS

MUSLIMS, CHRISTIANS MEET IN TASHKENT--The conference began in Tashkent on 12 May of the representatives of Muslim and Christian communities of Central Asian republics and the Kazakh SSR. Attending the conference were religious scholars, leading figures of religious centers, directors of religious establishments and ordinary clergymen. The representatives of the religions of Islam and Christianity, which are (well established) in the Soviet Union, discussed the role of clergymen in the effort made to consolidate world peace and friendship among the peoples. They also exchanged views on strengthening the struggle aimed at preventing a new war. The participants in the conference also visited the grave of Mufti Ziauddin Khan Ishan Babakhan, who headed the Muslim Board of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR for 36 years. [Text] [GF121820 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 May 83]

CSO: 1800/1325

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